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SEA AND AIR



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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Hand it to the Army. The Quartermaster Department will have obligated the entire allotment of \$54,000,000 for Army housing within sixty days and actual work on construction, with employment, will be started within ninety days. How's that for a record, Mr. Ickes?

Here's another sample of military rapidity: The first Public Works allotment assigned to the Engineer Corps was received on Aug. 30. Up to date 14,000 men have been put to work. That's another record.

And look how the Navy is moving. There is speed on new ships, speed on navy yard work and on naval building. If the country wants employment on public works inaugurated at a high pitch, turn the business over to the Services. Then there will be action.

In spite of lack of funds, the Fleet is engaged in its annual manoeuvres. The pinch penny policy of the Budget Bureau is having its effect on efficiency. The country should know that officers and men under the command of that able officer Admiral Sellers, are doing the best they can under the circumstances. The Japanese are wiser. They provide amply for training.

At Geneva they're still trying to save the Disarmament Conference. Throughout the World pacifists are cabling that public opinion is demanding reduction of armed forces. The facts speak otherwise. Europe is in no mood to disarm and Japan cannot in the light of her Chinese adventure.

The President promised that he would make an allotment for the public works fund for mechanization and motorization of the Army in case of Geneva failure. Representative Collins, in a speech before the National Guard Convention favors it now. For once, I am in agreement with Mr. Collins.

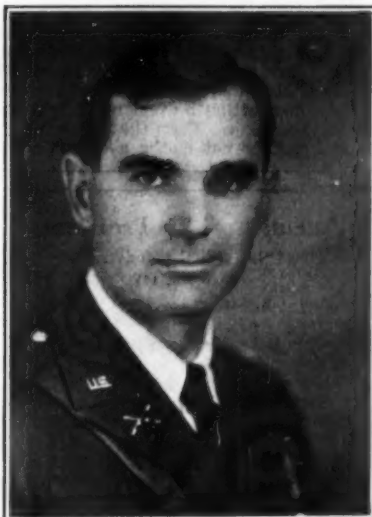
Speaking of the National Guard Convention, read the bristling and effective speech which Colonel L. Kemper Williams, President of the Reserve Officers Association, delivered before it. He spoke of the "magnificent" manner in which General MacArthur prevented the hamstringing of National Defense. He told the truth.

Representative McSwain, chairman of the House Military Committee, said this week that he is in favor of "melting the pay freeze." I would laugh at the expression if the freeze were not so serious. Melting is a slow process; the burning glass of action should be turned on it without delay.

A distinguished group of men and women interested in aeronautics has been

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Heads Superior Company



CAPT. CHARLES W. MAYS, FA, USA

Co. 1538 Wins Journal CCC Award in 5th CA

CCC Company No. 1538 in camp at Pineville, W. Va., was selected by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, commanding general of the Fifth Corps Area, as the most outstanding of the units in that Corps Area.

As the result of the selection, Capt. Charles W. Mays, FA, USA, the commanding officer of that company, who has since been returned to his regular post of duty with the ROTC of Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., will be ordered to Washington where on Thanksgiving Day General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, will present him and each of the commanding officers representing the other eight corps areas, with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gold Medal for the achievement.

The other officers on duty with Company 1538 will be awarded the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Silver buttons, while the enlisted men and CCC enrollees will receive ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Bronze buttons.

Captain Mays was born in Ft. Worth, Tex., April 24, 1892. He was first commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Section of the Officers Reserve Corps Aug. 15, 1917. July 1, 1920, he was commissioned in the Field Artillery, Regular Army, as a captain. He has specialized in troop training and graduated from the Field Artillery School in 1926.

Other officers on duty at the camp during the first period were Capt. John P. West, FA-Res; 1st Lt. Clinton S.

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Labor Urged to Fight Iniquitous Pay Freeze

The powerful force of the American Federation of Labor is expected to be swung behind the movement afoot to abolish Section 201 of the Economy Act, the unfair pay "freeze."

A resolution calling for restoration of pay increases as well as the 15 per cent pay cut was introduced at the opening of the annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Washington this week, and will be undoubtedly adopted next week as a part of organized labor's legislative program. The chairman and secretary of the legislative committee of the Federation to which the resolution was referred told the JOURNAL yesterday that it would be favorably reported to the convention and said there was no doubt that it will be approved.

With organized labor, the War and Navy Departments and many friends of the services in Congress pledged to end the ban on automatic increases, the outlook is decidedly bright that Congress will repeal the iniquitous law or at least fail to extend it beyond next July 1.

Support of the A. F. of L. in the fight to abolish the pay "freeze" has been sought by the JOURNAL. The following letter was sent to President William Green:

Mr. William Green,
President, American Federation of Labor
My Dear Mr. Green:

We are writing to ask that the American Federation of Labor help bring about the abolition of one of the most unjust actions ever taken by the U. S. Congress — the ban on automatic increases of pay for Government employees imposed by Section 201 of the Economy Act.

In certain of the Federal services it has been provided by law for many years that pay increases shall be given after the completion of stated years of service. Individuals entering these services could expect the Government to raise their pay just so much, no more nor no less. Section 201 of the Economy Act provides that the provisions of law prescribing these automatic increases shall be suspended. The services affected include post office employees, District of Columbia school teachers, firemen and policemen, Custom service employees, the Immigration service, foreign service officers, and the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

What is particularly unjust about the pay "freeze" as it has been called, is that it hits hardest those receiving the lower pay rates. In the Postal Service, clerks and letter carriers started at \$1,700 per annum and received an additional \$100 a year at the conclusion of each year's service until they completed five years service. Driver mechanics were in like manner increased \$100 per year for five years. In other words, the plan involves a sort of apprenticeship with an increase after acquiring more experience and skill. Persons in the higher pay brackets are affected hardly at all, for they already

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Budget "Experts" Study Abandonment of Posts

Marking another step in its rapid growth to the position of the most powerful agency in the Federal Government, the Bureau of the Budget, it is learned from Congressional sources, is now engaged, without benefit of technical advice, in the important and dangerous task of drawing up a list of Army posts to be abandoned.

Director Lewis Douglas, of Phoenix, Ariz., and his staff of clerical assistants in the Budget Bureau, it is understood, have plunged themselves into this problem, as they have into others in the past, without consultation with or advice from the War Department—the only agency charged with the use of these posts for the mobilization of man power and the defense of the Nation.

The War Department, it is known, is unfavorable to the principal of abandoning active posts. It has already weeded out practically all which are not valuable to National Defense. It knows as the result of repeated and detailed studies just what effect the loss of any one of the Army posts throughout the country will have upon the ability of this country to defend itself.

It may be expected confidently that the War Department will oppose vigorously the abandonment of any post which is now actively garrisoned. Those familiar with affairs pertaining to National Defense will recall that early in his tour as Chief of Staff, General Charles P. Summerall instituted General Staff Studies of the problem of which posts are and which are not necessary to the defense of the Nation and the proper execution of the National Defense Act. With those studies as a basis the Department has planned the distribution of its units and the garrisoning of troops. Upon these studies also, the Department and Congress has based the housing programs, planned and authorized for the buildings and installations.

Just why the Bureau of the Budget, which had no part in these original studies and no apparent interest in the problem of National Defense, should be empowered to go into the matter and should do it without expert advice, is not evident. The disposition of the Bureau, under the aegis of Mr. Douglas, to set itself up as all powerful and all knowing in matters of National Defense is not new. When the Bureau sent to the War Department its first figure imposing drastic limitations on the withdrawals of the funds allotted to that Department by Congress, it accompanied these figures by a memorandum which stated in part, "It is quite possible that, in the absence of explanatory notes, the reason behind some of the reductions may not be immediately apparent. In respect of such, I ask your indulgence in accepting the fact that they are well considered." How Mr. Douglas or his civilian aides could have deemed themselves qualified to have "well considered" detailed cuts in the Army's activities is not apparent!

Nevertheless the growing power of the

(Continued on Next Page)

Matters of Interest to Army and Navy Receive Comment from the Press

British demands that we forego building of cruisers, the Army building program, the Civilian Conservation Corps and other matters of interest to the services have received comment from the press of the world.

"In view of the wide disparity in the cruiser strength of the British and American navies it is strange," states the *Washington Post* "that officials at London should suggest postponement of the American plans to build four 10,000-ton 6-inch-gun vessels of this type. The State Department has declined to accept the suggestion, and the naval construction program will go forward."

"Britain's proposal has no direct bearing upon the disarmament conference. Efforts at Geneva are being concentrated upon the reduction and limitation of land armaments. The London naval treaty does not expire until 1936, and its signatories have agreed to meet in 1935 to frame a new agreement. The naval construction program in this country is entirely within the provisions of the treaty. In fact, the new construction will not bring the American navy up to full treaty strength."

"For many years Great Britain has tried to limit the size of cruisers to 7,500 tons or less. Naval experts point out that this size of ship serves the needs of Britain because she has supply stations in all seas. Since the United States has fewer coaling stations, cruisers of a larger type are favored here. * * *

"The British government has done a good deal of naval building in recent years; so has Japan. But the United States only now is getting a comprehensive building program under way."

"Once more Great Britain is endeavoring to change the American naval viewpoint on the subject of 10,000 ton cruisers, so fruitful a source of argument between the nations in the past" comments the *Rochester Times Union*.

"The British hold the 7,000 ton cruiser is big enough and such a vessel carries six inch guns. But Great Britain has naval bases in all parts of the world where her ships can refuel."

"The United States has very few naval bases outside the continental limits of the country. Her ships will have to make long voyages and need greater fuel space, hence must be larger. * * *

Our government has done well to stick to its naval experts opinion. If we have a naval war it is likely to be in the Pacific and that's a mighty big ocean."

RKO at Ft. Myer "Location"

R. K. O. Studios have been authorized by the War Department to make at Fort Myer, Va., a moving picture based on the Saturday Evening Post story "Rodney." Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, 3rd Cavalry, has been designated as the War Department representative in the making of the picture and officials of the R. K. O. Studios are already at the post making preliminary arrangements for the work. Walter Huston will play the part of Benny Walsh, the old soldier whose career is so closely associated with the artillery horse "Rodney."

The 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. C. P. George, will furnish the troops for most of the picture. In this connection, it was stated by Capt. H. W. Blakeley, 16th Field Artillery, who will act as technical advisor in the military scenes, that difficulty has been experienced in locating steel collars for use with the artillery harness in the pre-war sequences.

The War Department has no record of any of the old type collars being in storage at any of the various depots and it is therefore requested that if any of these collars are available at any post or station that the Commanding Officer, Fort Myer, Virginia, be notified.

Will Seek Large Air Force

If no limitation is placed upon aircraft at the Geneva disarmament conference, an air force one-half as large as all of the European nations' forces put together will be sought at the next session of Congress by Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

"I am convinced," Mr. McSwain told the *JOURNAL*, "that the best defense for America is a good air force. We should have an air force which is half as large as all the European forces put together. This would be a real agency for peace, for we would be able to step in and squash any aggressor who wants to go to war. As this would be apparent, no one would start any trouble."

"If no agreement is reached at Geneva this fall limiting aircraft, I propose to introduce a bill and do my utmost to obtain for America a good air force, not just as large as any one nation, but half as large as all of them."

RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINES

Maj. Irvin V. Todd, FD, is returning to the United States in accordance with orders issued from the War Department, aboard the Transport "Grant." Major Todd arrived in the Philippine Islands on Feb. 24, 1931. He is sent home upon the recommendation of a medical board.

Marine Battalion Embarks

Under the command of Lt. Col. John Potts, USMC, the Second Battalion of the 7th Regiment of Marines went aboard the battleship Wyoming at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 4, for a training cruise in southern waters. While the Navy Department insists that the cruise has no reference to the Cuban situation, nevertheless the Wyoming will be close at hand should intervention be ordered. The battalion roster of officers follows:

HQ and HQ Company

Maj. Clifton B. Cates.
Capt. William W. Rogers.
Capt. Frederick E. Stack.
1st Lt. George H. Bellinger.
1st Lt. John F. Hough.
1st Lt. George F. Good, jr.
1st Lt. John C. Donehoo, jr.
QM. Clk. Ollie Blissett.
Ch. P. Clk. Charles W. Eaton
Lt. Comdr. George B. Dowling, (MC),
USN.

"A" Company

Capt. William N. Best.
1st Lt. William E. Burke.
1st Lt. William B. Onley.
2nd Lt. Henry T. Klinkselek.

"B" Company

Capt. Donald J. Kendall.
1st Lt. James P. Riseley.
1st Lt. James M. Smith.
2nd Lt. Wright C. Taylor.

"C" Company

Capt. John Kaluf.
1st Lt. William J. Scheyer.
2nd Lt. William P. Bryson.
2nd Lt. Marion A. Fawcett.

"D" Company

Capt. James A. Mixson.
1st Lt. Augustus W. Cockrell.
1st Lt. Maurice L. Shiveley.
1st Lt. L. B. Cresswell.
2nd Lt. Jack P. Juhan.
Ch. Gun. Alvin A. Lloyd.
Capt. Oliver P. Smith has been selected to attend the next course at the Ecole de Guerre, Superieure, Paris, France. He will leave shortly after the first of next year. His present duty is on the staff of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Naval Air Flight

A squadron of six Naval planes was scheduled to leave the Fleet Air Base Coco Solo, C. Z., at dawn this morning for an overland flight to San Diego, Calif.

One stop will be made enroute at Acapulco, Mexico. Lt. Comdr. K. N. Effer McGinnis, USN, is in command of the squadron.

The following is from the *Baltimore Sun*:

"Arriving in Honolulu for one of those elaborate 'inspections' to which Cabinet officers are always devoting their time, Secretary Swanson fell back once more on the old saw to the effect that 'an American Navy second to none is the best assurance of continued world peace.' * * * Some of us remember that Germany had an army second to none in pre-war Europe. Some of us also recall that France has an army second to none today. Yet no one is naive enough to suppose that in either case is the possession of a large military force a guaranty of peace. * * * If Mr. Swanson wants to say that this country is determined to build up a great instrument of offense and defense on the seas and that we are prepared to disregard the reactions which such a policy may provoke in England and Japan, that will be direct and intelligible. But to talk about building up to treaty strength in the interest of peace is simply silly."

Commenting upon the allotment of funds by the Public Works Administration for construction at Brooks Field, the *San Antonio Express* declares: "That station—formerly occupied by a primary flying school and the School of Aviation Medicine—should be rehabilitated throughout. As a rule its buildings were thrown together during the Great War and are costing more than their present value in repairs. * * * Kelly Field—where the Advanced Flying School is maintained—also should be rebuilt. * * * Kelly Field should afford permanent buildings designed and arranged along up-to-date lines. It should be a fitting complement to Randolph Field—the West Point of the Air—in appearance and accommodations, as it is in its work."

"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as will be some of the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps this winter," states the *Boston Transcript*, "Jackets run largely to red. The Northwest Mounted Police will gleam no brighter in the winter's sun than will these boys of the Conservation Corps. * * * Army officers with all their gold braid were never arrayed like one of these. * * * It is all a part of the conservation movement. Bright colors on humans tend to the preservation of life in the woods. Even the tyro among sportsmen may realize in time that a scarlet jacket does not clothe a deer."

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 14)

Spanish-American War Veteran of long Navy service, who served on the Merrimac in 1898, was imprisoned for about a month, came out a wreck, but remained in the service and was made a Warrant Officer, received three medals for service and Congressional Medal of Honor. However, his health undermined by his service was so bad he was retired from active service. His widow has been out from \$30.00 to \$15.00 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

Study Abandonment of Posts

(Continued from First Page)

Bureau of the Budget is increasingly evident. Its power over preparedness in the matter of selecting posts to be abandoned is only the latest development. Already it has had its say in matters concerning rates of pay, the pay freeze, it is studying flight pay, it has dictated to the Navy in matters concerning its personnel and other activities without number.

It would seem that there should be some curb to its power. Perhaps there is. Probably it will come in January when Congress meets.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

created by President Bingham, of the National Aeronautical Association, to determine what changes should be made in the Association in view of the new conditions existing in the Art. Porter Adams, past president of the Association and an aviation pioneer and enthusiast, was appointed Chairman of the Group. Such a Board will be helpful to the Association, and the Association, reorganized, will prove of even greater value to aeronautics.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since September 29, 1933.
Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Frank F. Jewett, Inf., No. 13, Page 160, July 1933.

A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Robert R. Welshmer, CAC, No. 600, Page 162. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Otto H. Schrader, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Guy H. Doshier, FA, No. 2342, Page 168. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Charles E. Rayens, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Don E. Lowry, QMC, No. 5709, Page 180. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—William R. Sweeley, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Paul A. Disney, Cav., No. 8485, Page 190. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Leo W. De Rosier, AC.

Note—Capt. John Biggar, QMC, and 2nd Lt. Rex I. Heinlein, jr., Corps of Engineers, physically disqualified for promotion. On October 31, 1933 Capt. Biggar will retire as a major and Lt. Heinlein will retire as a 1st lieutenant. They will both rank from October 1, 1933.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 2, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Charles R. Train, Capt. William S. Farber, Comdr. Richard H. Knight, Lt. Comdr. Arthur F. Fols, Lt. Richard G. Ganahl.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. C. V. Green, Jr.

Dental Corps

Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. J. E. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. G. Gawne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. E. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 2, 1933

Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.
Last Commissioned

Colonel

C. R. Sanderson, AQM W. N. Hill

Lieutenant Colonel

P. A. Capron E. A. Ostermann

Major

A. H. Turner Peter Conachy

Captain

D. Byfield R. C. Alburger

First Lieutenant

H. G. Newhart E. S. Pipet

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. R. J. Mitchell, USMC, who won the annual naval golf tournament for officers in Washington and vicinity.

Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, USA, who has been elected president of the Association of Military Surgeons.

2nd Lt. Wilfred D. Darling, CAC-Res., who earned the highest number of credit hours in the United States in a competition conducted by the Coast Artillery Association.

The Inspector General's Department of the Army BY MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. PRESTON, Inspector General of the Army

THE office of Inspector General is one of the oldest of the War Department. It was established by the Continental Congress on the 13th of December, 1777, in the following quoted resolution:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Congress, that it is essential to the promotion of discipline in the American Army, and to the reformation of the various abuses which prevail in the different departments, that an appointment be made of inspectors general, agreeable to the practice of the best disciplined European armies.

"Resolved, That this appointment be conferred on experienced and vigilant general officers, who are acquainted with whatever relates to the general economy, maneuvers, and discipline of a well-regulated army.

"Resolved, That the duties of these officers be as follows:

"To review, from time to time, the troops, and to see that every officer and soldier be instructed in the exercise and maneuvers which may be established by the board of war, that the rules of discipline be strictly observed, and that the officers command their soldiers properly and do them justice." It has continued in existence by subsequent acts of Congress up to the present time.

The personnel of the department has always been small considering the duties imposed upon it. By the Act above quoted it consisted of one officer only. The Inspector General, and since that date it has varied in number from 1 to 215, the latter number being on duty at the date of the signing of the Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918. At the present time the department consists of one Inspector General with the rank of Major General and forty officers in grades from Colonel to Major, inclusive, all detailed, the majority of whom operate directly under and report directly to Corps Area, Department and Division Commanders under general policies of the Inspector General's Department.

The functions of the department are covered in general terms in paragraph 3, Army Regulations 20-5, as follows:

"The sphere of inquiry of the Inspector General's Department includes every branch of military affairs, except where specifically limited in Army Regulations or in orders. Inspectors general will exercise comprehensive and general observation over all that pertains to the efficiency and economy of the Army; the preparedness of the Army as an agency of national defense; the conduct, discipline, efficiency, living conditions, and morale of units and individuals; the condition and state of commands, posts, services and installations, and of their arms, equipment, and other supplies; the economical efficient and lawful expenditure of funds and property, including the purchase, receipt, storage, and issue of property and the condition of accounts pertaining to funds and property. They will report their findings with strict impartiality, note specially meritorious performance of duty, and make recommendations for the correction of deficiencies and irregularities."

Its functions are also noted in the Opinion of The Judge Advocate General dated Nov. 22, 1919, as follows:

"The Inspector General's Department is an instrumentality placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War to assist him in military administration. It is not in any sense a tribunal; it has no power to reach findings or to impose punishment. It has power to administer oaths when necessary in the course of an investigation. . . . The officers of the Inspector General's Department are confidential agents of the Secretary of War,

whose duty it is to collect the facts in respect to a particular incident. They are bound to make as full a presentation on both sides as is possible. . . ."

Its regularly prescribed duties in time of peace cover the following subjects: Inspection of the U. S. Military Academy, Service Schools, Garrisoned Posts and Commands, General Hospitals, Armories and Arsenals, Camps of Maneuver and Instruction, Staff Offices at Department Headquarters, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical, Torpedo, Signal and Engineer Depots and Recruiting Stations, the Disciplinary Barracks and its branches, the military prisoners in the U. S. Penitentiary, Ungarrisoned Posts, National Cemeteries, U. S. Army Transports, Cable Boats, Mine Planters and Harbor Boats, Unserviceable Property, Money Accounts of Disbursing Officers of the Army, the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and the organizations and disbursing accounts of property officers of the National Guard.

Officers of the Inspector General's Department also make such special investigations for the correction of abuses or the settlement of grievances and complaints as may be ordered, and assist in the annual tactical inspections of troops by Department and Corps Area Commanders.

They inquire and observe as to conduct, discipline and efficiency of officers and troops, and report with strict impartiality in regard to all irregularities that they may discover; and they are required to make, from time to time, such suggestions as may appear to them practicable for the correction of any defects that may come under their observation. In short, the Inspector General's Department has been aptly described as "the eyes and ears of the War Department."

After the outbreak of the war with Germany, the same rigid and thorough inspections as those enumerated above were also applied to all the military activities which arose on a vast scale as a result of the war. These included camps and cantonments at which the National Army and National Guard were trained, numerous other training camps, Base Hospitals, Remount Depots, Aviation Fields, Aviation General Supply Depots, Signal Corps Experimental Stations, Signal Corps Concentration Camps, Balloon Schools, Ground Schools, Radio Schools, War Prison Barracks, Mechanical Repair Shops, and the many other institutions that were necessary for training, disciplining, and rendering efficient and ready for overseas service, the great army of millions of men which was raised.

The growth in the activities of the department has been coordinate with that of the activities of the Army. From the time of its organization, 155 years ago, to the present time, there is not a phase or branch of military affairs that it has not covered.

The Inspector General's Department is an independent and impartial agency whose services are available to assist those responsible for the command and administration of the Army. During recent years the department's investigations and inspections have broadened to include the subjects and methods recognized in industrial management. Special features of this new development are such as relate to the economic and efficient utilization of funds, property, plants, and installations, and the improvement of all military National Defense agencies by constructive and helpful analyses and comments.

While business efficiency experts are primarily concerned with financial profit and loss, the chief problem confronting the Inspector General's Department is that of determining whether the best utilization is being made of available funds, property, and plants in the interest of National Defense needs. As a consequence of this development, the War Department General Staff, the Chiefs of Branches, and Commanders in the field now have available a non-partisan efficiency and fact-finding service capable of rendering constructive assistance in the many economic problems facing the Army. In addition to rendering assistance, this service has tended to

stimulate interest throughout the Army in the subjects of efficiency and economy, and to emphasize the importance of securing maximum returns from the funds appropriated by Congress for the military establishment by efficient administration, organization, and methods.

In endeavoring to play its part in our system of centralized direction, control and inspection, and decentralized command and operation, The Inspector General formulates, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a comprehensive plan of investigation and inspection which governs the main efforts of the department for the year. This plan comprises topics suggested by the War Department General Staff and by the Chiefs of Branches, as well as those specially selected by The Inspector General as a result of past experiences, and, after approval by the Chief of Staff, the plan is submitted by The Adjutant General to the responsible officers as a basis for the ensuing year's inspection work. This system has the twofold advantage of concentration of effort on important matters and of placing the Inspector General's Department at the disposal of all War Department branches as an impartial fact-finding agency. It is believed that this development in inspection procedure produces more definite and worthwhile assistance.

In addition to the duties already noted, the officers of the Inspector General's Department in the American Expeditionary Forces were charged with the enforcement of discipline and authorized to correct on the spot, in the name of their respective Commanding Generals, any irregularity or infraction of discipline noted by them during their inspections. All questions of discipline were referred to senior inspectors of the several commands.

As can be seen by the brief sketch already given, the department has always played a prominent part in securing and maintaining discipline, training and efficiency of the Army from its organization to the present time. In this connection attention is invited to the following extracts showing the estimates of distinguished officers as to the value of the department:

General Washington, in a letter dated July 9, 1782, from his Headquarters at Newburgh, to Baron Von Steuben, the Inspector General:

"I give it as my clear opinion that it (the Department of the Inspector-General) has been of the greatest importance for reasons too obvious to need enumeration, but more especially for having established one uniform system of maneuvers and regulations in an Army composed of the troops of thirteen states (each having its local prejudices) and subject to constant deviations and interruptions from the frequent changes it has undergone. It is equally just to declare that the Department under your auspices has been conducted with an intelligence, activity and zeal not less beneficial to the public than honorary to yourself, and that I have abundant reasons to be satisfied with your abilities and attention to the duties of your office during the four years you have been in service." and in a letter to the Secretary of War dated July 4, 1798:

"If the Inspector General is not an officer of great respectability of character, firm and strict in discharging the duties of (Please turn to Page 116)

Did You Read the following important service stories last week:

Chief of Staff approves continuation of Journal's CCC awards for second six months period; Association of Military Surgeons elects Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, USA, as president; "The Navy as a Career for the Enlisted Man," by Capt. Abram Claude, USN-Ret.; Complete list of Midshipmen Officers and Petty Officers, United States Naval Academy, 1933-34; Survey of Cuba's Military and Navy forces; Army Medical Department considers proposal of appointing medical officers on probationary status?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.



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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Quartermaster School

Forty-six enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, representing all of the corps areas, began the course for Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 2. The exercises were opened by the newly appointed Commandant, Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, who, after welcoming the students and exhorting them to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded them, presented the speaker of the day, Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Williams.

Following are the members of the class:

Sgt. Louis Braverman
Pfc. Dominick S. Carbone
Pfc. Daniel F. Cashman
Sgt. Richard Cavanaugh
Cpl. James J. Charles
Pvt. Luis Colon
Pvt. Maurice Davis
Sgt. Joseph I. DeGraw
Sgt. James A. Duncan
Cpl. George E. Eaton
Sgt. Floyd E. Elmgren
Pvt. George E. Fahy
Pvt. T. W. Feast
Sgt. Domingo D. Figueroa
Cpl. Milton E. Gyte
Pfc. Joseph F. Hacker
Cpl. William L. Hale
Pfc. Sidney G. Hatchell
Tech. Sgt. Leroy Heffernan
Sgt. Victor H. Hirsch
Sgt. Harold B. Hylbert
Pvt. Howard B. Isenhardt
Pfc. Phelix J. Jones
Tech. Sgt. Louis Kovacs
Pfc. E. J. Lenahan
Pvt. William W. Lord
Pfc. Hugh Matheson
Pfc. Aloysius X. McCusker
Pfc. Leonard C. McKenzie
Cpl. Clyde F. Moore
Pfc. Harry E. Morrison
Tech. Sgt. Emory P. Myers
Pvt. Charles N. Napier
Tech. Sgt. Fred P. Newman
Pfc. Robert N. Page, Jr.
Staff Sgt. Irwin L. Patton
Pfc. William F. Quinn
Cpl. William C. Rinebold
Cpl. Carl L. Rogers
St. Sgt. Peter Rembach
Pvt. Saturnino Rosado
Sgt. Alphonse J. Cockolaskie
Pfc. Charles E. Viscount
Pfc. Jim C. Williams
Pfc. J. E. Williamson
Pfc. Anthony Edyback

Escort of Honor

Ft. Benning, Ga.—An escort of honor company has recently been selected by Col. William E. Persons, regimental commander of the 29th Inf.

The company commander for the honor group is Capt. Don C. Faith. The three platoon leaders for the escort honor organization have been selected as follows: Lieutenants David W. Gray, Raymond E. Kendall and Joseph B. Crawford, all recent graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

The first sergeant, picked from B Company of the demonstration regiment, is 1st Sgt. John D. Brown.

Ft. Douglas Horse Show

Ft. Douglas, Utah—Under the sponsorship of the garrison here, commanded by Brig. Gen. Pegram Whitworth, Ft. Douglas held its first annual Transportation and Horse Show on Saturday, Sept. 23.

In the forenoon a transportation and draft animal show was held while the afternoon was devoted to a horse show. The outstanding feature of the afternoon show was the half-mile steeplechase, the first ever held in the Intermountain country. This was won by Private Dale Peak of Company "E" on Doughboy.

List of Winners

Winners in the events were:
Class 1 to IV, carts, machine gun, Stokes Mortar and 37mm. howitzers, "H" Company ammunition corps, first; "M" Company machine gun corps, second; "M" Company ammunition corps, third; Headquarters Company howitzer, fourth; class 2, Field Service Wagons, wagon No. 1, first; wagon No. 3, second; wagon No. 8, third; wagon No. 7, fourth; Class 3, enlisted men's mounts, Pvt. Bernard on Princess, first; Cadet Ted Danemiller on Bonnie, second; Cpl. Wayman on Dale, third; Pvt. Bumgarner on Tommie, fourth; Class 4, model draft mule, Annie, first; Dora, second; Mary, third; Kate, fourth.

Class 7, enlisted men's jumping, Pvt. Pope on Dale, first; Pvt. Caudell on Miss Hula, second; Pvt. Peak on Doughboy, third; Sgt. McKenzie on Ned, fourth.

Class 8, three-gaited saddle horses, Miss Thomas on Jester, first; Bob Holman on General Rich, second; Miss Gloria Bamberger on Ben Sory's Choice, third; Miss Marie Bamberger on Peggie Prim, fourth.

Class 9, Officers Chargers, Lt. N. E. Watts on King Dick, first; Capt. M. L. Craig on Tom, second; Maj. J. A. Gillespie on Andy, third; Capt. C. R. Robinson on Ben Bolt, fourth.

Class 10, Ladies Hunters, Miss Barbara Enos on Ben Bolt, first; Miss Frankie Young on King Tut, second; Miss Eleanor Jones of Ft. Francis E. Warren on King Dick, third; Miss Margaret Keyser on Pegasus, fourth.

Class 11, Children's Class, Miss Gloria Bamberger on Ben Sory's Choice, first; Vivian Gillespie on Gee Whiz, second; Miss Barbara Cox on Dixie, third; Patty Crowell on Tommy, fourth.

Class 12, Five-gaited Saddle Horses, J. H. Goodman on Molly May, first; Craig Gadsby on Patsy, second; Dr. L. A. Browne on Silver Chimes, third; Art DeYong on Honey Boy, fourth.

Class 13, Military Steeplechase, Pvt. Peak on Doughboy, first; Pvt. Scheiern on Herman, second; Pvt. Pope on Dale, third; Pvt. Caudell on Miss Hula, fourth.

Class 14, Road Hacks, ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. M. L. Craig on Tom, first; Mrs. Keith Tatom on Nick, second; Miss Eleanor Jones on King Dick, third; Maj. J. A. Gillespie on Miss Hula, fourth.

Class 15, Open Jumping, Lt. Col. Young on King Tut, first; Lt. Col. C. R. Fitzgeralds on Neph, second; Sgt. McKenzie on Ned, third; Pvt. Caudell on Miss Hula, fourth.

Colonel Overshine C of S 2nd Div.

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Col. Alexander T. Overshine, who has commanded the 23rd Inf. for the past two years, this week began a tour of general staff duty as Chief of Staff of the 2nd Division and Ft. Sam Houston. Maj. Mert Proctor has been Acting Chief of Staff in addition to his duties as A. C. of C., G-3.

Maj. C. P. Stivers, 9th Inf., who was recently detailed to headquarters of the 3rd Brigade here after commanding Sub-District No. 1 of the Texas District CCC, has also been acting as A. C. of S., G-1, in addition to his brigade duties. Maj. E. B. Edwards, 15th FA, has been Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. Pending the arrival from Omaha of Col. James A. Higgins, now C. M. T. C. officer for the 7th Corps Area, who will command the 23rd Inf., the regiment is under the command of Lt. Col. Gordon R. Catts, executive officer.

Army Engineers Busy

The Army Engineers received their first allotment on August 30. To date hired labor work has been started on projects totaling \$9,110,000, while \$33,300,000 has been awarded and an additional \$84,700,000 is under advertisement. More than 14,000 men have already been put to work and the number will increase rapidly each week.

A large program of river and harbor and flood control improvements under allotments to the War Department from the Administration of Public Works is being pushed vigorously by the Corps of Engineers. Plans and specifications have been expedited to the greatest degree consistent with sound engineering and the speed with which the work has been advertised is in full accord with the spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The first warrant for the work to be supervised by the Army Engineers was received on August 30, and was for \$7,000,000 to be applied to a resumption of hired labor bank revetment and levee work on the lower Mississippi flood control project. Within a week over 3,000 men were at work and at present over 8,000 men are being given constant employment. A warrant for \$37,000,000 for the further continuation of this project was received on September 12. Under this allotment, work totaling \$18,100,000 has already been awarded, and an additional \$7,900,000 is being advertised. Due to the approach of unfavorable water stages a large part of this allotment cannot be advertised until the spring of 1934.

On September 14, the warrant for an allotment of \$70,000,000 was received to be distributed among 90 major river and harbor projects. Work totaling about \$13,408,550 has been awarded, and an additional \$38,600,000 is being advertised. 943 men are now at work and the number is rapidly increasing.

On September 18 a warrant for \$14,153,108 for the Middle Missouri River was received. This work has all been advertised, \$11,719,190 has been awarded and 2,764 men are now at work.

On August 30 \$1,555,000 was received for the completion of flood control work on the Winooski River, Vermont, now being carried on by 5,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of this Department. This allotment is not to be used until the Civilian Conservation Corps work is discontinued, but the Department is ready to continue under the Public Works funds without delay.

On September 25 a warrant was received for \$80,000, and approval was given for an additional \$60,000 for emergency flood control on the Rio Grande. This money was expended entirely for direct labor to combat emergency flood conditions.

On August 30 a warrant was received for \$11,500,000 for the Upper Mississippi River to be applied to building Dams Nos. 4, 5 and 20, and completing Lock and Dam No. 15. This work has practically all been advertised and \$3,885,000 has already been awarded. 127 men are at work now, but this number will increase rapidly.

On September 15 notice of an additional allotment of \$22,000,000 was received for this project to be applied to the construction of 14 locks. Plans are being rushed and the work will be advertised and the awards made in the near future.

On September 25 a warrant for allotment of \$396,700 was received for work at Ocean City, Knapps Narrows and Upper Thoroughfare, Deals Island, Md. This entire amount has been advertised and awards will be made shortly.

On September 23 allotments of \$1,775,000 and \$1,520,000 were announced for construction of lock and dam on the Savannah River and the Cape Fear River. Plans are being prepared and advertisements will be issued in the near future.

On September 23 allotment was announced of \$250,000 for preparation of plans and continuance of preliminary investigations at Bonneville Dam site on the Columbia River. These plans are being prepared so that work can be started promptly on the \$20,000,000 allotment made for this dam on September 29.

Such a gratifying record as the foregoing, in expediting work on such a large scale could only have been accomplished through careful advanced planning and a sound organization.

See Automotive Exhibits

Ft. Sill, Okla.—The Advanced class in Motors of the Field Artillery School was sent to Oklahoma City, Friday, Sept. 29, for inspection of Automotive Exhibits, Oklahoma State Fair.

Army Officers

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Lets Contracts

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts totalling \$64,170.00 for the construction of the following works:

Repairs and Replacements of Fence, at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, N. Y., to the Anchor Post Fence Company, New York City, for \$5,198.00.

Enclosing Portion of Building No. 202 for Use as a Plating and Buffing Shop, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., awarded to the R. R. Richardson & Co., Norfolk, Va., for \$14,542.00.

Repairs to Roads and Streets, at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., to the Poe Construction Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C., for \$24,737.00.

Addition to Building No. 202 at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to the Meredith Construction Company, Norfolk, Va., for \$3,842.00.

5-ton Electric Travelling Crane for Building No. 4 at the Navy Yard, New York, to Euclid Armington Corporation, New York, for \$5,125.00.

Cofferdam at Entrance to Dry Dock No. 2, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., awarded to the Merritt-Chapman and McLean Corporation, Baltimore, Md., for \$9,637.00.

Improvements to Operations Office in Airship Hangar, Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale, Calif., to Mr. Theodor Jahann, San Francisco, Calif., for \$1,088.00.

Captain Seibels Selected

The President has approved the recommendation of a selection board for the promotion of Capt. George G. Seibels, SC, USN, to the rank of Rear Admiral in that Corps to fill the vacancy created by the retirement for age of Rear Adm. Thomas Holliday Hicks, SC, USN, Oct. 1, 1933.

Captain Seibels is in charge of the Navy Purchasing and Disbursing Office, New York, N. Y. He was born in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4, 1872, and was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy in September, 1896. During the Spanish-American War, he served in the USS Petrel of the Asiatic Squadron commanded by Admiral George Dewey, USN.

When the United States entered the World War, Captain Seibels was serving as District Supply Officer of the 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C., and in December, 1917, he was transferred to duty as Disbursing Officer, Norfolk Navy Yard. In June, 1923, he was attached to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, and, after service at the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1927 to 1932, he was ordered to his present duties in New York.

Coast Guard News

Plans are going forward at Headquarters for the new ships, air stations, and aircraft to be built with funds from the Public Works Administration.

Contracts for some of the vessels are expected to be let next week. There were three 300-foot and three 165-foot cutters in the first allotment. With funds released by the Public Works Ad-

ministration a week or so ago there will be constructed six more of the 300-footers, two more of the 165-foot cutters and nine 165-foot patrol boats. Invitations for bids on the patrol boats were issued this week from Headquarters, while there will be no delay on the 165-foot cutters, as they will be identical with the Escanaba type now in service.

The nine large cutters, however, will not go forward as fast. They are very similar to gun-boats and the Navy Department is interested in the design. Each of the large cutters will be equipped to carry a seaplane. The ships will be powered with geared turbines and will have a speed of 20 knots.

The nine new patrol boats, which will replace the destroyers now in service are to have a speed of 16 knots. Specifications call for the following: Hull of steel construction, length over all, 165'-0"; beam, molded, 25'-3"; depth, molded, amidships, 13'-0"; draft, maximum, 8'-6"; displacement, full load, 337 tons; Diesel engines, twin screw, shaft horsepower, estimated, 1,300.

Four seaplanes will be located at each of the new air stations to be built. It is expected that one flying boat will be allocated to each station. Each field will have barracks for thirty enlisted men, a hangar with administration offices, a radio station building and a machine shop. No officers quarters will be built, although six commissioned officers will be assigned to each station with an officer of the rank lieutenant commander in command. The new flying fields will be located at Salem, Mass., St. Petersburg, Fla., Biloxi, Miss., Galveston, Tex., and Port Angeles, Wash. The station to be built at Salem will replace the one now located at Gloucester, Mass.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Bosn. (L) William I. Hudson, detached Wachapreague Station and assigned Officer in Charge, Isle of Wight Station.

The following temporary warrant officers have been detached from the Coast Guard and attached to the War Department for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps or Public Works Projects:

Mach. (T) Martin Lents, Jr.; Bosn. (T) James R. Balderson; Bosn. (T) Elmer B. Chandler; Mach. (T) Richard E. Collier; Bosn. (T) William J. Donigan; Bosn. (T) William U. Fulcher; Bosn. (T) William C. Hart; Bosn. (T) Richard Herline; Bosn. (T) Peter F. Huber; Bosn. (T) Olaf L. Lavason; Bosn. (T) Daniel Shea; Bosn. (T) Harry E. Stutter; Bosn. (T) Eugene W. Ureffe; Gunner (T) Frederick A. Miller; Bosn. (T) Raymond R. Abell; Bosn. (T) William F. Benson; Mach. (T) Henry T. Clements; Mach. (T) Homer M. Davis; Mach. (T) Nathaniel L. Edwards; Bosn. (T) Charles F. Garrison; Bosn. (T) Edward R. Harris; Bosn. (T) Almer T. Hovland; Bosn. (T) Rudolph S. Johanneson; Mach. (T) Frederick T. Lilla; Bosn. (T) Rudolph M. Seelman; Bosn. (T) Thomas F. Sullivan; Gunner (T) Robert L. Addy.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Leave San Francisco Oct. 20; arrive Honolulu Oct. 28, leave Oct. 30; arrive Guam Nov. 9, leave Nov. 10; arrive Manila Nov. 16, leave Dec. 16; arrive Guam Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive Honolulu Jan. 2, 1934, leave Jan. 5, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 13, 1934.

Henderson—Leave San Pedro Oct. 9; arrive San Francisco Oct. 11, leave Oct. 18; arrive Seattle Oct. 21, leave Oct. 24; arrive San Francisco Oct. 27, leave Oct. 30; arrive San Pedro Nov. 2, leave Nov. 3; arrive San Diego Nov. 4, leave Nov. 6; arrive Canal Zone Nov. 16.

The Unjust Pay Freeze

Section 201 of the Economy Act, "unpopularly" known as the "pay freeze" which denies automatic increase of pay due to promotion or length of service, in its effect on the uniformed services is most iniquitous legislation. Not because it imposes a cut in pay, for the officers of the uniformed services, consisting of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, during this period of economic stress, as always, have stood ready and willing to do their bit. No word of complaint has been made by them on whatever pro rata pay cut the President and the Congress thought necessary to impose on all Government personnel. But the injustice of being singled out and made to stand an additional and greater burden than others has been felt keenly by them, and the economic load has in many cases been a most serious one.

The officers of these services believe that it fairly can be assumed that service pay in general should represent a modest competence sufficient to maintain a man, reasonably free from financial worry, in a modest way, with ability to raise his family decently and educate his children. Beyond this they have no desires and no expectations.

Leaving for the moment questions of good faith and justice, it is pertinent to note their present pay standards and the increases they have received in the past seventy years as compared to others both in and out of the Government. Eliminating the pay cut and the pay freeze, their present rates of pay were established in 1922. These represent only slight increases over the rate prevailing in 1908. Compared to the salary rises experienced in other professions during the seventy-year period following our Civil War, their present pay is far behind the schedules of 1870. A few random comparisons will indicate the very unfortunate position of these officers.

In 1870 a Cabinet Officer received \$8,000; a Member of Congress \$5,000; a Major General \$7,500. By 1925 Cabinet pay had risen to \$15,000, or an 87% increase; Congressional pay to \$10,000, or a 100% increase; and the pay of a Major General to \$8,438, or a 12 1/2% increase. A summary of a group analysis of increases in various governmental services for the period 1908-1928 shows the following:

Services	Pay Range 1908	Pay Range 1928	Per cent of increase in median of range
Cabinet	\$12,000	\$15,000	25
Assistant Secretaries.....	4,500	\$9,000—10,000	111
Congress	7,500	10,000	33
Judiciary	\$6,000—13,000	10,000—20,000	57
Foreign Service.....	1,000—3,000	2,500—9,000	187
Civil Service (clerical).....	720—3,000	1,260—6,000	95
Post Office Inspector.....	1,200—3,000	2,800—4,500	78
Civil Service (mechanical).....	601—1,878	1,327—5,333	169
Public School Teachers, D. C....	500—2,100	1,400—4,400	123
Army and Navy.....	1,870—9,538	1,719—9,700*	...

* Maximum permanent salary with all allowances.

Another comparison is illuminating. The teaching profession has long been known as one of the most poorly paid. Disregarding temporary current depression cuts, the members of this profession in New York City receive the following annual salaries:

Superintendent of Schools.... \$25,000
Assistant Superintendent 12,500
Examiners

District Superintendents and Principals of High Schools) 8,500—10,000
Elementary School Principals 5,500—7,500
Teachers

1,008—4,844
No officer of the Army or Navy can hope to attain to the rates of pay for the three highest classes of officials on this list. Only a Major General or an Admiral can ever draw the salary of a high school principal, and only a senior

field officer receives the average pay of the elementary school principal. A Captain of the Army or a Lieutenant of the Navy with fifteen years continuous service draws a smaller salary, including all allowances, than the top bracket for New York City teachers.

Comparison with foreign armies reveals an equally unfavorable situation in the American military establishment. Great Britain is the only other country in which standards of living approach those of the United States. Since they also use the volunteer system in their defense forces, a comparison of their military pay schedules is particularly pertinent. The normal pay of the British Chief of Staff, at regular rates of exchange, is approximately \$25,000, compared to \$10,419 in our Army. Great Britain has a number of Generals and Lieutenant Generals who normally draw, when in positions of command, about \$17,500 per year. We have no such grades in peace time except for the temporary rank of the Chief of Staff. A British Major General commanding a division annually receives some 40% more than our officers, Army or Navy, of equal rank. In lower grades the schedules are more nearly alike.

However, the significance of this comparison lies in the fact that for every kind of position in the industrial and commercial fields American rates of pay are far in excess of the British scales. In some trades and professions the ratio is as high as two or three to one. As an extreme example, the pay of a Member of Parliament is one-fifth that of an American Congressman and is about the same as that of a lieutenant in the British Army.

By every standard of comparison it is plain that our officers have habitually served at extremely low rates of pay. This, coupled with the advantage now being taken of the system under which they are paid to impose the additional burden of the "Pay Freeze" upon them, places them in a most unenviable position. Their record of faithful service, their devotion to duty, their loyalty to their country entitle them to fairer consideration. They do not deserve to be treated as step-children. Nor was it ever the intention that the pay system should be used for such an unjust purpose.

The Joint Committee of Congress which so exhaustively considered the pay

(Continued on Next Page)

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The Unjust Pay Freeze

(Continued from Preceding Page)

question of the uniformed services in 1921 and 1922 set forth clearly that this system is based on "rank, responsibility, and length of service." This Committee pertinently stated:

"The compensation is commensurate with the duties and responsibilities attached to rank, yet provides for increases due to increased experience and efficiency apart from rank. It protects the Government in the case of abnormally rapid promotion and the individual in the case of abnormally slow promotion. It accepts family life and its greater requirements as the normal condition of existence. It recognizes the abnormal conditions inherent in military and naval service, frequent change of station, and family separation."

The "abnormally slow promotion," mentioned above, has occurred with a vengeance, beyond all expectations. Thousands of officers have been captains since the World War and at the present rate of promotion will continue to be captains for another ten years. Many will retire as captains. Many majors have been caught in this same promotion doldrum. Those in the grades, of course, can move no faster than the captains above them, hence likewise are victims of this abnormal stagnation.

A normal and proper flow of promotion based on an average age of entry into the Army of 24 years would be as follows:

2d Lieutenant at entry and age	24 years
1st Lieutenant after 3 years service and age	27 years
Captain after 10 years service and age	34 years
Major after 17 years service and age	41 years
Lt. Colonel after 23 years service and age	47 years
Colonel after 28 years service and age	52 years

This flow of promotion even is considerably slower than Congress has fixed for the Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Veterinary Corps.

This is the minimum flow under which an officer can give his best service. Only by such a flow can the Government expect to get the most out of its investment. Only under such a flow can our National Defense Act be brought to the maximum of its effectiveness. At the present rate of promotion one entering the Army as 2d Lieutenant at 24 years of age will be fortunate if he reaches the grade of colonel before he must retire at 64. Thus a bleak future confronts him, as he is denied the opportunity, however efficient and outstanding his service, of reaching the grade of general officer.

These submerged officers, now practically in the grade of captain, constitute what is generally known as the "hump," about which, like Mark Twain's weather, so much has been said in recent years and so little done. The provisions of the Pay Readjustment Act offered some palliative to this situation by permitting officers who were denied promotion to enter higher pay periods on length of service. For example, a 2d Lieutenant would enter the second pay period after 5 years of service, a 1st Lieutenant the third pay period after 10 years, a Captain the fourth pay period after 17 years, and a Major the fifth pay period after 23 years of service. These advancements square closely to the normal flow of promotion, and were put in the Act for the purpose, as stated by the Committee, of protecting "the individual in the case of abnormally slow promotion." But now the Pay Freeze steps in and abrogates this saving feature and denies to these submerged officers even this palliative.

A good example of the inequitable spread of the Pay Freeze on different groups in the uniformed services is shown in the table at the top of this page pertaining to the Army.

SECTION 201, Economy Act.

Effect on Pay of Officers, Warrant Officers and Nurses of the Army For Fiscal Year 1933.

Grade	Number who will lose automatic increase which should result from:					
	Advance to Higher pay period		Longevity		Promotion	
	Number Affected	Amount	Number Affected	Amount	Number Affected	Amount
General Officers	None	None	None	None	2	\$2,200
Colonels	None	None	26	\$2,600	5	750
Lieut. Colonels	None	None	87	7,772	7	2,075
Majors	85	\$24,386	1,017	68,483	25	9,064
Captains	85	36,583	1,858	160,905	116	58,631
1st Lieutenants	274	40,203	989	41,881	41	17,971
2d Lieutenants	272	30,077	610	9,547	1	480
Total	716	\$131,249	4,587	291,188	197	\$91,161
Warrant Officers	None	None	35	1,585	None	None
Army Nurses	None	None	133	14,870	None	None
Total	716	\$131,249	4,755	\$307,643	197	\$91,161

An inspection of this table reveals the extent to which a relatively small number of officers in the lower grades pay the bulk of the savings. During that fiscal year 716 officers were denied advancement to higher pay periods, none of whom are above the grade of Major and 546 of whom are Lieutenants, 197 officers, of whom 158 are Captains and Lieutenants, were denied pay increases due to promotion. Actually less than 6% of all the officers of the Army stood the entire loss resulting from the suspension of advances into higher pay periods, and Captains and Lieutenants stood 80% of

pay, the little he has left, is further reduced by the 15% pay cut. So that, in addition to the 15% pay cut, which is the entire contribution members of Congress are making, the poor doughboy suffers the loss of reenlistment bonus, qualification in arms pay, and a part of his clothing allowance, and last the 5% for longevity. Would it be any wonder if his faith in his country was somewhat shattered? A 15% cut is hard enough on a \$21 per month man, but when you make it almost 30% it smacks of rubbing it in. A group of the Army nurses are in much the same position. They all lost the 15% pay cut, but in addition some 300 of them lose under the Pay Freeze a total of about \$35,000.

The penalty is especially severe in the case of the officers of the junior grades who bear the brunt of the loss. And pure chance largely determines the individuals who are affected. For example, the 1927 class at the Military Academy were commissioned June 14 of that year and advanced into the second pay period June 14, 1932. But the 1928 class, commissioned on June 9, 1928, served their five years on June 9, 1933, and the Pay Freeze denied them entrance into the second pay period. A more aggravated case is shown in those commissioned from civil life in the fall of 1927. For example a concrete case. A 2d Lieutenant accepted his commission on Oct. 4, 1927. On June 30, 1932, this officer was receiving in pay and rental and subsistence allowances \$2,274 per year. Normally he now would be receiving \$3,351.96 per year, including rental and subsistence allowances. But he is actually receiving, including rental and subsistence allowances, \$1,932.90 per year, an actual reduction of \$1,419.06, almost as much as the reduction of a Congressman who normally draws \$10,000 per year. This is an actual reduction suffered by the 2d Lieutenant of more than 42%. Except for the Pay Freeze this 2d Lieutenant would now be drawing \$2,849.17, being his normal pay and allowances less the 15% cut. But actually he is receiving \$916.27 less than this, or, in other words, due to the Pay Freeze he is contributing out of his meager salary \$916.27 or 27% more than his proportionate share. This case is merely illustrative, the other grades which are affected showing similar cases of excessive contribution.

In the Navy the Naval Academy classes of 1913 and 1919 are striking examples. In the 1913 class forty officers now in the service entered in June, 1900, and thirty-four during July. The forty completed 23 years service and entered the fifth pay period in June, 1932, but the thirty-four did not complete 23 years service until during July, 1932, hence fell under the ban of the Pay Freeze. The officer who stood at the head of this class and who has already been selected for promotion to the grade of commander is one of the thirty-four unfortunates denied entry into the fifth pay period, nor will he receive the increase on promotion. On the other hand, the officer who stood fourth from the bottom of his class and who has not been selected for promotion is one of the forty fortunate ones who entered the fifth pay period in June, 1932. The result is that he is drawing almost \$800 per year more than the officer who stood

at the head of his class and probably by now is a commander.

In the 1919 class there were 120 members. Twelve were promoted to Lieutenant Commander on or before June 30, 1932, and consequently entered the fourth pay period. The remaining members of the class are being promoted to Lieutenant Commander at the rate of about 3 per month, but, although on promotion they are performing the same duties and have the same responsibilities as their twelve fortunate comrades, the Pay Freeze denies them entry into the fourth pay period, and they are actually receiving a 33% pay cut instead of a 15% cut.

These illustrations could be multiplied, but suffice it to say that there are numerous cases where, due merely to the difference of a few days, officers are losing from 25% to more than 40% of their compensation, while others of the same or greater ability, of the same grade, and practically the same length of service lose only the 15% pay cut. This is entirely due to the Pay Freeze. It should require no argument to show the inequity and injustice of such a situation. Its demoralizing effect should be apparent. Its economic effect is most serious on many of those officers. Whatever the economic condition of the country, it is essential that the relative emoluments of officers between themselves be maintained, thus giving due recognition to rank, experience, ability, and responsibility.

The personnel affected fully appreciate that the exigencies of the national emergency require economies, and make no complaint at making their equitable share of the contributions necessary to meet the situation. They stand ready and willing to do their bit in this war on depression as they always stand in a war against a foreign foe. However, they feel keenly the discrimination of the Pay Freeze. The 15% pay cut is one matter, this they stand along with every other Government officer and employee, and cheerfully stand, no matter how hard the pinch. It represents the common contribution, and so long and to such extent as it may be required, the Government will find the uniformed services willing to do their share.

But the Pay Freeze is an entirely different matter. Its inequity and injustice are an even greater blow than the unjust loss of money it imposes. These services have withstood many privations; have been poorly paid, particularly in times of relative prosperity, and have served uncomplainingly under conditions of hardship and exposure. A high sense of duty and unwavering loyalty has carried them safely through every difficulty and discouragement. The complete confidence in the definite commitments and promises of their Government is the cornerstone upon which rests their all. Destruction of that confidence would indeed break the backbone of their efficiency and effectiveness.

Simon pure justice alone demands the repeal of this unfair enactment as one of the first acts of the coming session of Congress. And more than this, the continuing increase in prices under the

(Please turn to Page 118)



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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1933

"I believe in hitting the line hard when you are right."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

IN A RADIO INTERVIEW DELIVERED on Oct. 1, Louis McHenry Howe, the Secretary to the President and his alter ego, predicted that reliable statistics on the cost of living would be prepared by the Secretary of Labor. He admitted the general feeling in Washington that statistics as to the cost of living "have been far from as accurate as they have been supposed to be." In the light of this prediction and admission, the country can well stand aghast at the gross injustice which has been done and still is being done to government employees, and particularly the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. On the basis of the inaccurate figures prepared by the Department of Labor, President Roosevelt continued the 15% pay cut for the six months period which will expire on December 31. The more accurate index which will be produced undoubtedly will establish such a rise in the cost of living that the President will remit the cut. While it is well to correct the errors of the past in the interest of future justice, the fact remains that as a result of them the Services have been and are being deprived of compensation to which they are clearly entitled and which in their need would mean the difference between the standard of living the Nation expects for its servants and the lower one they have been forced to adopt. We feel it is not enough to excuse the wrong done by the assurance that greater accuracy will be shown hereafter. As soon as the new index is arrived at, the elements and costs therein should be compared with those for the first six months of the current year, and if, as we believe they will, show a higher cost of living than that presented to the President in June, Congress should make an appropriation to reimburse government employees in an amount to be fixed by Mr. Roosevelt. Such action would be not merely generosity, it would be decency.

IT IS GRATIFYING TO NOTE THE UNANIMITY with which patriotic societies are promoting the cause of National Defense. The latest expressions on this subject come from the American Legion and the Military Order of the World War. Both propose a Regular Army of 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men; a National Guard of 210,000 men with proportionate officers, 48 drills annually and 15 days of active duty training, a Reserve Corps of 120,000 officers and 15 days training for 30,000 officers, and provision for 50,000 lads in the Citizens Military Training camps. Both insist upon a Treaty Navy with an enlisted strength of 91,400 men with a proportionate increase in officer personnel, increases in the commissioned and enlisted strength to care for additional ships as completed, increase in the strength of the Marine Corps, and drills and active duty training for the Naval Reserves and Marine Corps Reserve. In the light of the resolutions adopted, reinforcing as they do editorial demands along the same lines, it is to be hoped the Administration will be more considerate of the needs of the Services, particularly in connection with the preparation of the Budget. From the conduct of Director Douglas in the past it is clear that on this important subject he is not in sympathy with the sentiment of the people. It was necessary for the President to overrule and order him to authorize expenditures for the present fiscal year, which in his zeal for a balanced budget he was seeking to withhold at the expense of national safety. The Director is now going so far as to tell the Army and the Navy what they may or may not do, and he is assuming power in connection with policies which Congress never intended a statistical officer to possess. We take this opportunity to remind Mr. Douglas that there is a Secretary of War and a Secretary of the Navy, and that it is for them to say what policies shall be pursued and how funds granted by Congress and approved by the President shall be spent. Mr. Douglas cannot know, for example, what expenditures must be incurred by the Navy in order to protect American life and property in Cuba; he cannot pluck the Army in case it should be ordered by the President to occupy the Caribbean sea island. Only the officers responsible can determine these prospects, and payments by the Treasury necessarily must follow upon action by the naval and military forces. For Mr. Douglas to say how and where the Services shall be distributed, how and what measures they shall take, what their strength shall be, is to recognize in him power which belongs solely to the President and the Congress. It would seem that the Director should confine himself to statistics and not to policies.

IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS of the American Legion Convention, held in Chicago, that veteran legislation will be sought during the coming session of Congress. Rumors have been current in Washington that as a means of currency inflation the President would order payment of the bonus, but from the language he employed in his address to the Convention it would seem that such executive action is not in prospect. Rather is it expected that many of the harsh regulations imposed by order of the President will be cancelled and a policy of greater justice will be authorized. There seems no doubt of the existence of general opinion that for all those suffering directly as war casualties, ample relief must be provided, and in the Convention itself we were impressed by the acquiescence in the proposal that the widows of Regular Army and Navy and Marine Corps officers be restored to the rates which they received prior to the enactment of the Economy law. The Convention appreciated the fact that the Services are underpaid, particularly with the 15% cut and pay freeze in force. It realized also that in order to keep good men in the uniform the pay granted must be supplemented by the assurance that their dependents will be provided for in the case of death. Admittedly there is no such provision in a miserable \$15 per month. When the Government is feeding, clothing and housing young and vigorous men and in addition paying them \$30 per month, the inconsistency of expecting aged women to support themselves on half of that sum is obvious. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that the Legion with its understanding of the situation will support the remedial legislation which will be pressed after Congress reassembles in January. We believe the President himself would approve such legislation, for in the speech he delivered before the Convention he emphasized that generous care should be extended "to the dependents of those who died in or as a result of service to their country."

Service Humor

The Test

"The umbrella I bought from you is not much good."
"How is that, sir?"
"I left it in a restaurant yesterday, and it was still there today."

5th Corps Area News

Some Truth

Comedian: "Look 'ere! I objects to goin' on just after the monkey act."
Manager: "Well, perhaps you're right. They might think you were an encore."
USS Arkansas Arkite

The Other Side

Judge (to woman seeking separation): "How long have your relations been unpleasant?"
Woman: "Your honor, my relations have always been pleasant; it's his relations that are the old grouches."
Co. A, 110th Eng. Wednesday Nite Life

Specific

First Sailor: "Do you inhale cigarettes?"

Second: "Naw, only the smoke."
USS Melville Job Order

Very Modern

"Annie," called her mistress, "look, I can write my name in the dust on the piano."
"Sho' is great to have an education," promptly replied the servant girl.
15th Inf. Sentinel

"Rules of the Road"

The following are excerpts from a little leaflet which is given to motorists in Tokio. Certain of the rules are hereby quoted verbatim:

1. At the rise of hand of the policeman, stop rapidly. Do not pass him or otherwise disrespect him.
2. When passengers of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet melodiously at first. Then tootle with vigor and express by word of mouth the warning, hi, hi.
3. Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright. Go smoothly by.

USS California Cub

No Need

"Won't you give me a dime for my wife and four kids?"
"What the h--- would I do with em? I have a wife and six kids already."
USS Saratoga Plane Talk

One More Thing

Dad: "Look here, my dear. I don't mind you sitting up late with that young man of yours, but I do object to him walking off with my morning papers!"
USS Tennessee Tar

Hard Earned Rating

A sailor was recounting his experience to a dear old lady.
"But what rank did you hold?" she asked.
"Ship's Optician, lady," was the reply.
"Why, I never knew there was such a rate in the Navy. What did your duty consist of, my boy?"
"Scraping the eyes out of the potatoes, Madam."

USS Melville Job Order

Another triple play: You to the Journal Humor Editor to the entire service. Send in your quips.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. L. O.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Surgeon General, War Department, there are six technical sergeants and twenty-six staff sergeants who have been appointed from the list that passed the examination last year, Medical Department. There is no record of the number of technical sergeants and staff sergeants who have been retired since this above mentioned list took effect, the Surgeon General's Office further informs us.

W. M. S.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Surgeon General, War Department, you are number one on the list for promotion to the grade of technical sergeant, Medical Department.

L. K. W.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Surgeon General, War Department, you are number sixteen on the list for promotion to the grade of technical sergeant, Medical Department.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The 25th Infantry under Col. A. J. McNab, Jr., has just completed a 75 mile march with full field equipment from Nogales to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

20 Years Ago

Details concerning the rapid ride of several days of Lt. Terry de La M. Allen, 14th Cav., in command of five enlisted men, and the posse of 14 Texans which captured a party of Mexican filibusters near Bos Hermanos, have been received at Washington.

30 Years Ago

Maj. John Biddle, CE, delivers a lecture on entrenchment to the militia in Kentucky.

50 Years Ago

The reports on desertions, their causes, etc., have been received at the War Department and indicate that certain remedies are badly needed, such as increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers, a respectable retiring allowance for non-commissioned officers and soldiers of long service and an improvement in the system of clothing issues.

70 Years Ago

Work on the iron-clad Tecumseh is progressing rapidly. The original plan called for bolts through the whole number of courses—as in the monitors already in service—but experience has caused this to be altered. The bolts upon being struck fair by a heavy shot were liable to fly through, thus becoming dangerous missiles in the crowded turret. The present plan is to employ rivets, shouldering in the sixth course.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Meriwether L. Walker, having attained the age of sixty-four years, Sept. 30, his retirement from active service, Sept. 30, announced. (Sept. 30).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG Capt. Harry B. Sepulveda, from Philippine Dept., to Hq., 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr. (Sept. 29).

Maj. Ralph S. Kimball, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept. (Oct. 5).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG Capt. John V. Rowan, Ft. Mason, Calif., detailed with OR, 9th C. A., in addition to duties as constr. qm. (Sept. 29).

Capt. Joseph E. Smith, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Sept. 30, announced. (Sept. 29).

1st Lt. Leonard F. Fello, from Ft. Riley, Kas., as asst. to qm., detailed as constructing qm., same station. (Sept. 29).

1st Lt. DuVal C. Watkins, from 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to duty as constructing qm., William Beaumont General Hospital, same station. (Sept. 29).

Capt. Joseph W. Timmons, in addition to duties at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., assigned as constructing qm., same station. (Sept. 30).

Capt. Roland C. Bower, from additional duty as constr. qm., Luncheon Field, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Sept. 30).

Capt. Eugene H. Sleeper, from additional duty as constr. qm., Ft. Sumter, S. C. (Sept. 30).

Capt. Edwin C. Gere, QMC, from additional duty as constr. qm., Norfolk, Va. (Sept. 30).

Capt. Hartwell N. Williams, in addition to duties at Mitchell Fld., N. Y., assigned constr. qm., Ft. Totten, N. Y. (Sept. 30).

Capt. Arthur W. Parker, Washington, D. C., report as asst. to qm., Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Oct. 3).

1st Lt. Gustavus F. Chapman, from Normale qm. Depot, San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 1, to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. (Oct. 5).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps

Maj. Samuel L. Thorpe, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Sept. 30, announced. (Sept. 29).

Maj. Chas. W. Sale, from Ft. Sill, Okla., Nov. 1, to Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Sept. 29).

Maj. Alexander Mileau, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Sept. 30).

Col. John H. Allen, to Baltimore, Md., report Army retiring board for examination. (Oct. 3).

Maj. Philip L. Coulter, from Ft. Simmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Dec. 1, to Ft. Barrancas, Fla. (Oct. 5).

Medical Administrative Corps

2nd Lt. Joe E. McKnight, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 1, to Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for duty. (Oct. 3).

Veterinary Corps

Maj. Everett C. Conant, detailed as student at University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (Oct. 5).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BRIG. GEN. LYTLE BROWN, Acting C. of E.

1st Lt. Herbert B. Loper, from Engr. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., assigned with Engr. School Detachment, Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Oct. 3).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOP, C. of O.
Lt. Col. John E. Monroe, from additional duty as constr. qm., Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (Sept. 30).

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, C80
1st Lt. Donald D. Lanson, from detail in SC; from Brooklyn, N. Y., assigned Ft. Totten, N. Y. (Sept. 30).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, J. C. of Cav.
2nd Lt. Phillips W. Smith, detailed in OD, Oct. 15, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Ft. Sill, Okla. (Oct. 4).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA
Maj. Wm. C. Houghton, from Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to Ft. Lewis, Wash. (Sept. 30).

Lt. Col. Chas. S. Blakely, from 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., detailed with staff and faculty, FA School, same station. (Oct. 4).

Maj. John A. Hoag, from instructor, FA Sch., assigned 1st FA, same station. (Oct. 4).

1st Lt. Blackshear M. Bryan, from FA Sch., det., Ft. Sill, Okla., assigned 1st FA, same station. (Oct. 4).

1st Lt. Robert M. Montague, from 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., assigned FA Sch. detachment, same station. (Oct. 4).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.
Maj. Fred McI. Logan, from detail with OR, 5th C. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Oct. 3).

Capt. Charles O. Ashton, from Ft. Williams, Me., detailed OR, 1st C. A., to Concord, N. H. (Oct. 2).

Capt. Bartholomew R. DeGraff, from Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., Oct. 20, detailed instructor, Inf., Vt. NG, Rutland, Vt. (Oct. 4).

Col. John R. Brewer, from Mich. Reserve District, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1, assigned Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (Oct. 5).

Maj. Geo. R. F. Cornish, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board at Washington, D. C. for examination. (Oct. 5).

2nd Lt. Jean E. Engler, detailed in AC Oct. 15, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Randolph Fld., Tex. (Oct. 5).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC

The following from AC Advanced Flying School, Kelly Fld., Tex., to Hawaiian Dept.: 2nd Lts. Bryan A. Bunch, Daniel S. Campbell, Leo P. Dahl, James W. Gurr, Donald L. Hardy, David H. Kennedy, Andrew Meulen-

berg, Thomas C. Morgan, Eugene P. Mussett, Nicholas E. Powell, Clifford H. Rees, Edwin G. Simonson, Robert H. Terrill, Benjamin J. Webster, and Sam H. Wiseman. (Oct. 3).

Col. Clarence C. Culver, AC, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C., report Army retiring board, for examination. (Oct. 5).

LEAVE

Lt. Col. Resolve P. Palmer, AGD, 10 days, Oct. 4. (Sept. 29).

Maj. Albert E. Brown, GSC, 12 days, Oct. 2. (Sept. 29).

2nd Lt. David F. Brown, FA, one month, 20 days, Oct. 2. (Sept. 29).

2nd Lt. Ford J. Laner, AC, two months, 11 days, Oct. 1. (Sept. 29).

1st Lt. John L. Dicks, Inf., two months, 16 days, Oct. 4. (Oct. 2).

Maj. Lawrence H. Hedrick, GSC, 20 days, Oct. 4. (Oct. 2).

2nd Lt. John C. Street, FA, one month, 10 days, Oct. 20. (Oct. 3).

Maj. Isaac Spalding, GSC, one month, Oct. 10. (Oct. 3).

Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, C. of Bu. of Insular Affairs, 7 days, Oct. 5. (Oct. 4).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of each of the following-named officers is announced, October 1, 1933:

Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Leonard S. Doten, to major; Capt. Fred M. Fogle, to major; 1st Lt. Barney L. Meeden, to captain; 1st Lt. George Wald, to captain; 1st Lt. Don E. Lowry, to captain.

Finance Department

1st Lt. John H. McFall, to captain; 1st Lt. John M. Connor, to captain.

Corps of Engineers

Capt. Russell McK. Herrington, to major; 2nd Lt. Morris M. Bauer, to first lieutenant.

Cavalry

Lt. Col. William W. Overton, to colonel; Capt. Lewis A. Pulling, to major; 1st Lt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., to captain; 2nd Lt. Royce A. Drake, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Paul A. Disney, to first lieutenant.

Field Artillery

Capt. Guy H. Doshier, to major; 2nd Lt. Harold H. Hunt, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Frank A. Lightfoot, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. John R. Pitman, Jr., to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Ronald I. Pride, to first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps

Maj. Robert C. Garrett, to lieutenant colonel; Maj. Robert B. Welshmer, to lieutenant colonel.

(Please turn to Page 114)

MARINE CORPS

No changes announced Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Oct. 2, 1933

Capt. Charles F. Kienast, relieved from detail as an Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. John W. Thomason, Jr., detached Dept. of the Pacific to MB, Quantico, Va., via the USS Henderson scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Oct. 30.

1st Lt. Hawley C. Waterman, detached Dept. of the Pacific to MB, Norfolk NYd, Portsmouth, Va., via the USS Henderson scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Oct. 30.

1st Lt. Walter H. Troxell, assigned to duty with MD, RS, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. John B. Hill, detached Dept. of the Pacific to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

No changes announced Oct. 3 and 4.

Oct. 5, 1933

Capt. Clyde H. Hartzel, on Oct. 11 det. MB, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to MD, RS, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., to report on Oct. 16.

2nd Lt. Roger T. Carleson, on Oct. 18 det. MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Oct. 30.

2nd Lt. Harry C. Lang, on Oct. 16 det. MD, RS, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Oct. 30.

The following named officers have been promoted to the grades indicated to rank from Oct. 1, 1933:

Lt. Col. John Potts, Maj. James F. Moriarty, Capt. Arthur C. Small (No. 1), Capt. James Ackerman (No. 2), 1st Lt. Frank M. June (No. 1), 1st Lt. George H. Potter (No. 2).

NAVY ORDERS

Sept. 28, 1933

Capt. Alexander Sharp, Jr., det. Bu. Navy Dept., on Oct. 20; to command USS Concord. Lt. Jennings Courts, det. 1st Nav. Dist.; to duty as Insptr. instr. 10th Flt. Div., Fall River, Mass.; 7th Flt. Div., New Bedford, Mass.; 8th Flt. Div., Providence, R. I.

Lt. Alexander F. Junker, ora. by C. in C. Asiatic Flt. modified to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. (jg) John Arthur Marsh, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Edward M. Blessman, det. USS Hale about Oct. 15; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Andrew L. Young, Jr., det. USS Humphreys; to USS Reuben James.

Ch. Gunner Frederick P. Grassiani, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hingham, Mass.; to c.f.o. USS New Orleans & on bd. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Leo E. Gray, det. USS Brant; to USS Argonne.

Ch. Rad. Elec. James R. Fallon, det. USS Dobbin; to USS Louisville.

Sept. 29, 1933

Lt. Ralph Earle, Jr., duty as communication officer USS New Orleans when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Royce L. Gross, det. USS Goff; to USS Decatur.

Ens. Byron L. Gurnette, det. USS Dahlgren; to USS Southard.

Ens. Theodore A. Torgerson, ora. Sept. 14 revoked; continue duty USS Pruitt.

Lt. Hugo O. C. Wagner (MC), det. USS Argonne about Nov. 1; to Dest. Div. 16, Battle Force.

Lt. Frederic M. Ingersoll (DC), det. USS New York; to USS Argonne.

Lt. (jg) Albert E. Howell (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to temp. duty Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Mach. Edwin W. Abel, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Brant.

Gunner Harry T. Prosser, desp. ora. August 1 modified. To USS Chicago instead USS Louisville.

Ch. Carp. James A. Cook, det. USS Arkansas; to office of Supt. Constr., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Sept. 30, 1933

Comdr. John H. Magruder, Jr., det. Office of Nav. Intelligence, Navy Dept.; to USS Idaho as 1st lt. and damage control officer.

Lt. Harry H. Hill, det. USS Eagle 58; to USS Melville.

Lt. (jg) Harold W. Lashier (MC), det. Dest. Div. 16, Battle Force; to Nav. Dispensary, San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. (jg) George N. Raines (MC), desp. ora. July 17 revoked. Continue duty USS Overton.

Lt. Comdr. Roland W. Quesinberry (DC), det. USS Nevada; to Nav. Hosp.; Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. Brainard M. Dobson (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.; to temp. duty 4th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Carp. Charles H. Langenstein, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to USS Maryland.

Carp. Michael P. Sarcone, det. USS Henderson; to USS Raleigh.

Carp. Emmett N. Tuttle, det. USS Arctic; to USS Arkansas.

Oct. 2, 1933

Comdr. Wilfred H. Clarke, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Raymond G. Thomas, det. as Off. in Chg., Br. Hydro. Off., Norfolk, Va.; to c. f. o. USS San Francisco and on bd. as executive officer when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. William Knox, det. Norfolk

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Daniel B. Chandler, Jr., det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to USS Hannibal as nav. officer.

Lt. Richard P. McDonough, det. USS Hannibal; to USS Babbitt as executive officer.

Lt. (jg) Rawson Bennett, 2nd, ora. by C. in C. Asiatic Flt. modified to USS Idaho.

Lt. (jg) John T. Corwin, ora. by C. in C. Asiatic Flt. further modified to USS Whitney.

Ens. Willis M. Thomas, ora. Sept. 14 revoked. Continue communication duty United States Fleet.

Capt. Joseph A. Biello (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Oct. 20; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Capt. Harry H. Lane (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Charles G. Smith (MC), det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; to 1st Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass., as Dist. Medical Officer.

Comdr. William W. Wickersham (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., League Isl., Phila., Pa., about Oct. 15; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. Yando (DC), det. USS Argonne; to USS New York.

Lt. (jg) Joseph L. Herlihy (SC), det. USS Nokomis about Nov. 1; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Elec. Max P. Schaffer, det. USS Oklahoma; to duty as Resident Insptr. of Nav. Matl. C. J. Henschel Co., Amesbury, Mass.

Ch. Pay Clk. William D. Wilkinson, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.; to Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass.

Cr. Pay Clk. James F. Yoes, det. USS California; to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, Calif.

Corp. John P. Ray, det. USS Raleigh; to USS Henderson.

Oct. 3, 1933

Capt. Max M. Fruchl, det. command USS Concord about Oct. 28; to command USS Rigel and Dest. Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Harold N. Williams, ora. by C. in C. Asiatic Flt. modified. To Bu. Engineering, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Otis J. Earle, det. USS R-10; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) Frederick W. Laing, ora. Sept. 11 modified. To USS Biddle.

Ens. James T. Lay, det. USS Portland; to USS Augusta.

Lt. Comdr. John D. Crecca (CC), addl. duty as Nav. Insptr. of Ord., United Dry Dock Co., New York, N. Y., and Federal Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.

Ch. Elec. Elmer E. Callen, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; to USS Salt Lake City.

Ch. Carp. George J. Schindler, det. USS Maryland; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Oct. 4, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Russell M. Ihrig, on expiration sick leave of absence; to USS Colorado as asst. to gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Robert J. Walker, det. USS Houston; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Comdr. William L. Darnall (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 20; to USS California.

Lt. Comdr. Charles P. Holland (DC), det. USS Marblehead about Nov. 20; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Theodore R. Coulbourn (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as Off. in Chg., Commissary Store, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Gunner Del L. Young, det. USS Louisville; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Bingham, Mass.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

National Guard Allotments—Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announces the following changes in National Guard allotments in the States of Georgia and Colorado:

With the concurrence of the Adjutant General of Georgia, the second Battalion, 133d Engineers (General Service), is withdrawn from the allotment to Georgia and from the National Guard allotment.

By order of the Secretary of War, and in order to conform to the Four-Army organization, the following changes in the assignment of National Guard units allotted the State of Georgia are made: 204th Coast Artillery Battalion to Q. H. Q., Reserve, and the 122d Infantry from Special Allotment to Army Troops, Third Army. These changes in assignment are for mobilization purposes and do not affect present allotments for training plans, and do not constitute authority for the organization of any new units.

The final allotment for Georgia follows:

30th Division Troops—Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (Part); Special Troops, 30th Division, consisting of: Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, Medical Department Detachment, Headquarters Company, 30th Military Police Company, 30th Tank Company; Headquarters, 59th Brigade (Part); Headquarters Company, 59th Brigade; 121st Infantry; Headquarters, 55th Field Artillery Brigade (Part); Headquarters Battery, 55th Field Artillery Brigade; 105th Ammunition Train, 56th Field Artillery Brigade; 118th Field Artillery; Headquarters, Hospital Battalion, 105th Medical Regiment; 114th Hospital Company, 105th Medical Regiment.

Army Troops (3rd Army)—122nd Infantry.

G. H. Q. Reserve—Headquarters, 108th Cavalry (Part), 23rd Cavalry Division Troops; Machine Gun Troop, 108th Cavalry, 23rd Cavalry Division Troops; 1st Squadron, 108th Cavalry, and Squadron Medical Department Detachment, 23rd Cavalry Division Troops; 204th Coast Artillery Battalion (harbor defense).

With the concurrence of the Adjutant General of Colorado, the 117 Separate Cavalry Squadron is withdrawn from the allotment to Colorado and from the National Guard allotment. Also the assignment of units of the 24th Cavalry Division allotted to Colorado is changed from Army Troops to G. H. Q.-Reserve. This change is for mobilization purposes and does not affect present training plans, nor constitute authority for the organization of new units.

The final allotment for Colorado follows:

45th Division Troops—Headquarters, 45th Division (Part); 45th Light Tank Company; 137th Infantry; 45th Division Aviation.

Corps Troops—106th Signal Battalion; 137th Medical Regiment.

G. H. Q. Reserve—168th Field Artillery (truck drawn); 128th Engineer Squadron; 134th Medical Squadron.

Reserve Chaplain at CCC Winning Camp Gets Regular Commission—Special Orders issued by the War Department this week announced the appointment of 1st Lt. Stanislaus Joseph Ryzek, Chaplain Reserve, as chaplain (first lieutenant) in the Regular Army with rank from Sept. 28, 1933.

Chaplain Ryzek has been on duty with the CCC No. 2205, near Montpelier, Vt., which won the distinction of having been selected under War Department regulations as the best conducted CCC Company in the First Corps Area. As a contributor to the superiority of this company, Chaplain Ryzek will be awarded a silver button by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The order commissioning him in the regular service specifies that he will remain on his present CCC duty.

Medico-Military Course at Rochester, Minnesota—October 1 ushered in the fifth annual Medico-Military Course for medical reserve officers of the Army, Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. The course covers two weeks of intensive instruction by officers of the regular establishments of the Army, Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service, under the supervision of Col. George A. Skinner, MC, Surgeon of the Seventh Corps Area of the Army. The student officers attend on an inactive duty status.

This inactive duty training course has become an institution in medical reserve circles, attracting physicians from every section of the United States, and increasing each year in attendance and scope. The 1929 course saw only thirty-three reserve officers in the session, but their enthusiasm was such that this handful of pioneers had grown to 133 when the roll was called in the 1932 period of training. Regular Army, Navy, and Public Health Service officers, too, are attending the course in increasing numbers.

For the 1933 course, from Oct. 1 to 14, there are 125 registrants from twenty-one states and territories.

The primary purpose of the course is to disseminate information to the reserve medical officers which will be valuable to them should they be called to active duty. Every phase of the medical service in the field and afloat is thoroughly covered in lectures by specialists in the various subjects. Stereopticon slides and motion pictures depicting the varied functions of the medical services enable the reserve officers to visualize the conditions under which their work must be carried on, and as the illustrations are made from pictures taken at the service schools, only the latest methods in vogue are encountered.

Field and map problems are worked out to enable the student officers to familiarize themselves with the manner and methods of orientation of units in action. The handling of epidemic diseases in garrison, on the march and in the field is covered fully. The care and treatment, the sorting and the evacuation of the sick and injured are other phases of necessary procedure which are covered.

A discussion of the organization of the Army, as well as others covering the organization and operation of the Fleet and the Public Health Service, offers information not only to those interested in these particular services, but serve, too, the purpose of an interchange of ideas among the military, naval, and public health exponents. The health of the nation is no different than the health of the services. By thorough cooperation of the Army, Navy and Public Health services the ability to control epidemiological diseases is increased and the general health of mankind is improved. The military hospital, the hospital ship, the joint medical service incident to national catastrophe, and the medical aspects of submarine warfare and aviation medicine are subjects which hold interest for all services.

The Medical-Military Courses at Rochester, Minn., Washington University, and the University of Michigan are at present time the only places where the three services actually get together for deep and intensive study of their common problems at home and afar, which is greatly facilitated by the clinical opportunities and the excellent environment. This tends to establish a close and cordial relationship between all medical officers and as a result of interchange of ideas, creates an understanding, by each service, of the "other fellows" problems. In other words, knowing the Public Health Service's problems has given the Army and Navy medicos a broader insight into the scope of their own duties, and vice versa.

Then, too, the value of the course lies in two directions. With the knowledge gleaned in these intensively conducted subjects, the reserve officer will be at least acquainted with the fundamentals of his tasks when emergency calls for immediate action, and the consideration of handling vast numbers of men and cases. The course carries with it an understanding of the needs of the masses, which understanding in time of peace is the first requisite in the safe guarding of the public health. Thus, the course seems to have added to our time-worn maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," another thought which we might state as, "and in time of peace prepare also for peace."

Army to Dispose of Emergency Rations—The Army has on hand in the Eighth Corps Area approximately 200,000 emergency rations. Each ration contains 7 ounces corn beef, 8½ ounces pork and beans, 6.6 ounces hard bread, 3 ounces sweet chocolate, .6 ounces soluble coffee, 2.4 ounces granulated sugar. They are put up in three specially made tins, hermetically sealed, one tin for the corn beef, one tin for the pork and beans and one tin for the balance of the ration. All three tins are contained in a pasteboard carton. These rations were purchased from eleven to fourteen years ago at a cost of about seventy-five cents each. Recent laboratory tests show that these rations are still fit for human consumption but that the metal containers were beginning to show evidence of deterioration. The purpose for which these rations were originally procured has passed and emergency rations are no longer procured for issue. Should these rations be retained much longer there is no doubt but that they will be lost through deterioration.

The War Department has decided that these emergency rations are to be declared surplus to the military needs with a view of their disposal by sale by the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., at a nominal price to accredited charitable organizations for the relief of the unemployed. Analysis of the rations will again be made to assure that they are fit for human consumption at the time of sale.

German Ace Buys American Plane—Major Ernst Udet, Germany's greatest living war ace, today took delivery of a latest type Curtiss Hawk single seat Pursuit biplane, which he will use in acrobatic work.

This Curtiss Hawk powered by a nine cylinder 700HP Wright Cyclone engine, has a top speed of 206 miles an hour, and capable of diving at speeds exceeding 300 miles an hour. This plane is equipped with the Curtiss single strut landing gear, and stressed for the great strains of acrobatic flying.

Major Udet thoroughly tested the plane by climbing it at an approximate speed of half a mile a minute, flying upside down, and putting it through all types of dives, rolls, and spins.

Major Udet's Hawk is similar to the 36 Curtiss Hawks sold to China and the 25 Hawks which were recently delivered to the crack flying squadron of the United States Navy "The High Hats."

Major Udet, one of the greatest acrobatic flyers in the world, thrilled thousands who attended the National Air Races in Los Angeles, and the International Air Race in Chicago this year, when he looped the loop with a dead motor, picked up a napkin from the ground with a wing tip of his plane, and did other very dangerous maneuvers. This German flyer succeeded to the command of Richthofen's flying circus when the young baron was shot down. Udet wears practically every German decoration.

U. S. Marine to be Chief Cook for Admiral Byrd—Corporal Alphonso Carbone, U. S. Marine Corps, who was born on New Year's Day, 1907 at Cambridge, Mass., and whose mother, Mrs. Vincenza Carbone, lives at 105 Winter Street in that city, has been given leave without pay by the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps in order to comply with the Admiral's request that he be permitted to accompany the Byrd Antarctic Expedition II as ship's cook.

Corporal Carbone's record in the Marine Corps shows that he has been cook at various places, having served at Parris Island, S. C., Quantico, Va., Boston, Mass., and in Nicaragua. He is married, and his wife Mrs. Mildred Carbone and one son live at 98 Winter Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Mail Order Recruiting—As an economy move the Army has gone "Mail Order" in its recruiting methods at least so far as the Oklahoma District is concerned and the first results thereof have just been evidenced at Ft. Sill when Capt. M. C.

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Walton received 175 pounds of recruit by "parcel post" in the person of John Lee Moss, Sugdon, Oklahoma, who was accepted for Company B, 38th Infantry.

Some time ago many of the branch recruiting offices were closed because of lack of funds. Some one then devised a mail order scheme under which the recruiting officer calls on local postmasters for the names of likely prospects then starts laying down his baggage and if he wields a persuasive enough typewriter he sells the Army to the prospect.

Approve CCC Camps—A total of 288 CCC camps has been approved for winter use in twelve western States, it was announced Oct. 6 by the office of Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

The group includes Oklahoma—25 camps; South Dakota—18; Arizona—30; New Mexico—20; Colorado—11; Idaho—18; Montana—6; Nebraska—5; Nevada—3; Utah—10; Oregon—29; Washington—42. No camps have been authorized for winter use in Wyoming and North Dakota.

Of the total number of camps approved, 128 are new projects where camps will be established as soon as other camp locations are rendered impracticable by weather conditions for further work this winter. The rest of the camps are now occupied.

Oklahoma will have ten such new camps, on State park, national forest and privately owned land. The entire list includes eight State park camps, one national park camp, five national forest camps, nine private camps and three State forest camps.

South Dakota will have two State park camps, one State forest camp and 15 national forest camps, of which four will be new.

Of the six State park camps, two national forest, twenty-two national forest camps in Arizona, twenty-one are new. New Mexico has fourteen new camps out of three State park camps, one national forest, fifteen national forest and one State forest camps.

Only three camps in Colorado are new. It will have two national park camps, three State park camps, and six national forest camps.

Idaho's fifteen new national forest and State forest camps and three national forest camps are already established. All of the six national forest camps in Montana are new. Nebraska will have three new soil erosion camps, one on State forest land and two on privately owned land, in addition to two old State forest camps. Nevada will have three new privately owned erosion camps. All of Utah's two national forest camps, two State forest camps and six privately owned camps are new.

Oregon will have two new State park camps, twenty-three national forest camps, five private camps, one State forest and eight land grant camps, of which thirteen are to be newly established.

In the State of Washington, twenty-three new camps will be established. The approved camps are distributed among national forest, private land, State forest camps, one military camp, and State park camps.

In the whole group of States, no less than 45,600 men will be working on the President's reforestation program. They will be doing much the same type of forest improvement work that they were this summer.

Promotions Resumed in 24th Infantry—Over two years of promotionless service ended this week for the 24th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Benning, when the first regimental order advancing the grade of enlisted members of the unit was published by Col. Fred L. Munsen, commanding the regiment.

Since May 1, 1931, when by War Department orders, advances in grade and pay among the members of the colored regiment of the Infantry School were stopped, in order that the Air Corps program instituted to build up the aerial forces of the Army might be carried through to completion as soon as possible. There being only so many ratings allotted to the Army as a whole, it was necessary that some organizations lose, for a time, certain ratings, which were transferred to the Air Corps, and the 24th was one of those upon whom the axe fell.

Recently orders from Washington arrived at Ft. Benning, stating that the ban was now off, and promotions might be made in the first three grades of enlisted ratings, namely staff sergeant, technical sergeant, and master sergeant, if any vacancies existed within the organizations.

New CCC Period Begins—The first six months' period of the CCC ended officially Sunday, Oct. 1. The second enrollment period began Monday when War Department officials in all sections of the country started reenrolling all members of the CCC who desire to remain in the forest camps. On that same date Labor Department and Veterans' Administration officials began sending new men to Army physical examination stations and the War Department began the enrollment of all men needed to bring the Corps back to its maximum strength of 300,000 men after all men now in the Corps have exercised their privilege of reenrolling.

The discharge of the men now in the camps began in all sections of the country Sunday. At the conclusion of the day, Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, announced that preliminary estimates prepared by the War Department indicated that 125,000 of the 300,000 men originally taken into the Corps will have left the Corps to take other jobs or for other reasons by Oct. 15.

A. F. of L. May Fight "Freeze"

(Continued from First Page)

have earned their automatic increases. In the armed services of the Government this is particularly true. Second lieutenants in the Army receive \$1,500 a year for their first three years. An increase of \$75 a year was given them at the conclusion of three years service and at the conclusion of five years service they were increased to \$2,000. These increases are now wiped out. Junior officers, lieutenants and captains in the Army and corresponding grades in the other services, stand the major portion of the loss. In the Army, for example, these grades stand 75 per cent of the loss—while the high ranking officers are not affected at all.

We feel sure that the Federation, which has always stood for fair treatment for all, will lend its powerful influence and urge Congress to end this most inequitable situation.

Most truly yours
LeRoy Whitman, Editor.

Opposition to the use of a cost of living standard as a basis of determining Federal salaries was expressed in the resolution presented to the A. F. of L. as this method did not allow the man on a salary to share "in benefits flowing from social and economic progress, but ties him to standards fixed in the past." It calls for "immediate" restoration of salaries and allowances.

The resolution calling for an end to the pay cut and pay "freeze" does not specifically refer to Section 201 or to "restoration of automatic increases." Mr. Gilbert E. Hyatt, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and secretary of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., who played a large part in drafting the resolution, told the JOURNAL that the framers of the document wished to also favor other pay increases and so they blanketed the matter under the proposition that "promotions * * * should be immediately restored." The Federation of Post Office Clerks is deeply interested in the abolition of the pay "freeze" as it repre-

sents the only other large group on the Government payroll affected by the provision.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States for the most part without hearings and with little consideration of the equities of the legislation, and its effects on employees, has passed various economy acts for the apparent purpose of adjusting Federal expenditures to revenue, but which, in effect, only deprive the Federal employees of just compensation and working conditions secured and maintained through years of legislative activity; and

Whereas, This so-called economy legislation has resulted in a serious decrease in the purchasing power of approximately more than one-half million of the nation's workers, to the detriment of the whole nation and thereby contributing greatly to general unsettled economic conditions; and

Whereas, Such savings of the Government as were made through reduction of pay were not used to assist in conserving employment and maintaining purchasing power and did not result in reduction in taxation; and

Whereas, With respect to the appropriations of some of the Federal departments available funds were immediately impounded by executive mandate; and

Whereas, In addition to a flat salary reduction not consistent with the general Administrative program of maintaining buying power there were inaugurated not only payless furloughs but reductions in force; and

Whereas, Through legislation the President of the United States was ordered to fix Government workers' salaries in accordance with so-called cost of living basis established as of 1928; and

Whereas, Such determination of wages is inconsistent with the long time program of Labor, that the worker should share in all benefits flowing from social and economic progress and should not be tied to standards fixed in the past; and

Whereas, The American Labor Movement has consistently followed the principle that wages should be adjusted to continuously rising standards; be it

RESOLVED, That the 53d Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position as follows:

1. Wages, salaries and allowances of Government workers should be restored immediately.

2. Just working conditions and allowances (including necessary travel allowances, night differential rights, holiday differential, promotions, equitable sick and annual leave provisions, etc.) should be immediately restored.

3. Funds available for payment of wages and salaries in all cases should be sufficient to meet the restored payroll; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor again go on record as opposing the use of a cost of living standard as a basis for determination of wages or salaries and further opposes (so long as a cost of living standard is in effect) the present inequitable system of determining the cost of living.

Ft. Myer Exhibition

Ft. Myer, Va.—The soldiers of the 3d Cavalry and the 16th Field Artillery here, are busily engaged in shining brass, cleaning leather and rehearsing for a special exhibition and drill to be held at the Riding Hall, Ft. Myer, Oct. 9 in honor of the delegates to and guests of the Triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masons of the United States.

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, 3d Cav., commanding, announced that the exhibition would include the entrance of the 2d Squadron, 3 Cav., commanded by Maj. A. D. Surles, and its formal presentation to the assembled guests. Then, in order will follow the maneuvers of a Battery of Field Artillery within the limited space of a riding hall by Batter A, 16th FA, commanded by Capt. George D. Shea; a Jumping Ride by the soldiers of Troop E, 3d Cav., commanded by Capt. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.; an exhibition of Wild West and Rodeo riding by Troop F, 3d Cav., commanded by Capt. G. I. Smith; a Musical Ride by Troop E, 3d Cav., assisted by the Third Cavalry Band under Warrant Officer Yassel; and, in conclusion, a demonstration by the Machine Gun Troop of the 3d Cav., under the command of Capt. Callie H. Palmer.



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Win Army and Navy Journal Awards

(Continued from First Page)

Berrien, FA, USA; Capt. Franklin I. Winter, Ch-Res, the chaplain; and 1st Lt. Louis S. Zwick, Med-Res.

Captain West resides at 103 Hunt avenue, Charleston, W. Va. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Section of the Officers Reserve Corps in November of 1917 and honorably discharged Dec. 19, 1918. He trained at Camp Funston and Selfridge Field, preparing for the Air Service, when the Armistice came and he was demobilized. He entered the Reserves in 1923 and has had active duty training at Ft. Knox, Ky., and Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lieutenant Berrien comes from Plainfield, N. J., where he was born July 21, 1897. He served as a private in the New Jersey National Guard from June 19, 1916, and later as sergeant Troop D, 1st Cavalry (NJNG) and Battery F, 110th Field Artillery. Aug. 31, 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and on July 1, 1920, he was made a first lieutenant Field Artillery, Regular Army.

Captain Winter lives at 24 Highland Avenue, Ashland, Ohio. He is a native of New Jersey and 48 years old. Appointed from the Northern Baptist Church, Captain Winter had active service in 1918 and 1919 and in 1925 served a tour in the office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Zwick was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1908. He was graduated from the Western Reserve University in 1931 where he was commissioned in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps June 16, 1932. His home is at 930 East 102nd street, Cleveland.

The enlisted men on duty at the camp are Staff Sergeant Nathan Capps, Sergeant Archie T. Gardner, Sergeant Everett B. Wiggins and Pvt. 1st Edward J. Yonkoski.

Sergeant Capps, whose regular station is at Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., was born in Harlan County, Ky., Jan. 8, 1895. He first enlisted in 1910 and had service with General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico and with Battery A, 23rd Field Artillery in France.

Sergeant Gardner was born at Ft. Mitchell, Ala., Aug. 16, 1903. He first enlisted in 1922. His regular station is with the 3rd Field Artillery at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Sergeant Wiggins is 28 years old and a native of Pennsylvania. He enlisted Feb. 12, 1925, at Harrisburg, Pa. His regular station is with the 1st Signal Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Private Yonkoski is 29 years old and a native of Pennsylvania. His home is Ashville. He was a minor when he first enlisted at Harrisburg July 6, 1925. His regular station is with the 11th Infantry, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

In a letter to the JOURNAL concerning CCC Co. 1538, Captain Mays said:

"CCC Co. 1538 entrained at Ft. Knox, Ky., on June 21 and on June 22 arrived at Pineville, W. Va., on the only passenger train which has ever been run on this part of the Virginian Railway. It detrained about 7:00 a. m. and was transported about 1.8 miles to the camp site, which was overgrown with brush and briars and scrub timber. The plan of the camp was outlined, and the officers and non-commissioned officers were assigned particular duties. The camp was pitched, the kitchen was set up, and after eight hours of strenuous labor the site took on the appearance of a regular army camp.

"The tent area was laid out with two rows of storage tents with a wide street between them. The kitchen was set up near a well which had been dug prior to our arrival. The officers' tents were located about 75 yards north of the headquarters tents, which were placed due east of the kitchen.

"The camp is situated in a valley entirely surrounded by wooded mountains. It was necessary to dig drainage ditches to take care of the heavy rainfall peculiar to this locality. The soil is a sandy

loam and has a natural drainage to the Guyandotte River, which is about 75 yards to the west of the line of tents.

"Camp construction, such as mess hall, latrines, screened hospital tent, flooring of the tents, and large underground refrigerator, progressed very rapidly. Two large kitchen ranges were obtained from a local lumber company. These are particularly beneficial and permit the baking of pies, cakes, and rolls at a considerable saving over what commercially baked goods would cost. The digging of cess pools solved the problem of disposal of waste water.

"Soon after our arrival at camp, working parties were sent out under the supervision of forestry foremen. At all times we were able to supply the forestry department with the number of men they requisitioned. The work done by the company consisted of building roads, fire-trails, fire towers, cabins for fire observers, and telephone line construction and maintenance.

"The enrolled personnel of the camp is principally from Akron and Cincinnati. Thirty-one men are students from the University of Cincinnati, and 35 men are from West Virginia. The morale of this company has always been exceptionally good. The most cordial relations exist between the men of the camp and the people of the neighboring communities. The nearest center of amusement is about 17 miles from camp; therefore, it is necessary for the amusements to originate in the camp itself. Recreation consists of baseball, volley ball, horseshoe pitching, boxing, and wrestling. There is an average of about two baseball games a week with some team from a nearby mining camp or village.

"I believe that the success of the camp is due to the willing, cooperative spirit of the men and to their eager enthusiasm for camp life and its duties; and in a large part to the loyalty, efficiency, and high merit of Captain West and Lieutenant Berrien and the enlisted personnel of my command.

"Besides the unquestioned benefit that the civilian conservation camps have been in preservation of forests and in giving employment to thousands of men who would otherwise have been idle, I believe that they have been particularly beneficial to the army in that they have established good relations with communities which had been entirely unacquainted with the services."

CAMP WYOMING, ROSTER OF CCC COMPANY 1538 Pineville, W. Va.

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles W. Mays, FA, DOL, Commanding CCC Co. 1538.
Capt. John P. West, FA-Res., Charleston, W. Va.
1st Lt. Clinton S. Berrien, 3rd FA.
1st Lt. Louis P. Zwick, Med-Res., Cleveland, Ohio.
Capt. F. I. Winter, Ashland, Ohio, is Chaplain for this camp.

ENLISTED MEN

Staff Sgt. Nathan Capps, DEML.
Sgt. Archie T. Gardner, 3rd FA.
Sgt. Everett B. Wiggins, 1st Sig. Troop.
Pvt. 1st Edward J. Yonkoski, Co. C, 11th Inf.

CCC ENROLLEES

Leaders

G. R. Adams	W. W. Knocke
W. E. Berning	Geo. Moshringer, jr.
L. P. Bihl	H. A. Straube
J. E. Blanchard	B. G. Turner
L. C. Cauvin	J. W. Yancey
G. B. Gillis	

Assistant Leaders

F. O. Frazier	R. E. Sarver
R. C. Greis	E. C. Smith
George Grubbs	R. F. Stewart
Ed Gunnoe	J. G. Terrill
Grant Hensley	Virgin Thompson
Eugene Hirling	R. D. Todd
J. P. Meagher	H. L. Wickline

Members

Ervin Ackman	G. C. Lessman
J. H. Adkins	A. J. Lester
Geoffrey Akester	C. A. Lilly
C. R. Armbruster	R. G. Lovett
R. C. Asche	Q. J. Lucas
Wm. E. Baneroff	Eugene Lynch
C. T. Barbee	C. R. McBeth
C. K. Barker	George McCarthy
F. H. Bauman	David McDermitt
J. T. Baumgartner	J. G. McDermitt
L. G. Beckett	S. C. Macksum
C. E. Bishling	J. G. Manning
Wm. J. Blake	J. H. Marshall
H. S. Booth	J. J. Martin
J. T. Bracht	C. J. Massarella
Arthur Breeding	Joseph Mastronardo

Bernard Broerman
J. A. Breen
Wm. E. Bunner
J. M. Byrd
Milton Case
W. L. Cannon
Arnold Caposela
Robert Calfee
J. B. Carlton
W. F. Carney
W. A. Carney
Wallace Chafin
Wm. T. Clark
Walter Clark
Paris Crider
Leonard Daumeyer
Woodson Davis
P. J. Decker
Wm. J. Detlef
Lester Disney
Ronald E. Domis
Albert Dorfman
Lawrence Duggins
J. L. Eller
J. B. Ems
Nicholas Endres
Arthur Faulhaber
S. J. Fazio
E. T. Fields
J. W. Foley
P. E. Forbes
T. A. Francis
Wm. F. Francis
J. E. Frits
John Gebbard
Farris Gilbert
Adrian Gory
Eugene Gornien
R. P. Graef
F. G. Hageman
E. J. Haley
Orville Harris
W. W. Harris
D. C. Hauser
Charles Heckel
Edward Helleman
Hoyt Hicks
Stanley Higler
C. W. Hill
J. F. Hill
L. B. Hines
Elmer Hoeltge
E. J. Hoffman
V. E. Houchins
Luke Houck
George Hurlburt
T. M. Hynes
G. W. Jaeger
Robert Jeffers
Clifford W. Kelly
E. J. Kihnley
P. H. Klein
R. E. Krauss
Sam Kuble
Victor Kuebler
F. J. Lang
L. D. Law
O. A. Lawson
Morris Leigh
R. L. Lepley

M. P. Miller
R. B. Miller
W. L. Morely
R. E. Morris
L. H. Mortashed
Carl Mullinex
P. T. Myers
Jesse W. Nell
C. J. Newman
Harry Nixon
A. W. Oakley
C. C. Ogg
Wm. F. Owens
G. J. O'Keefe
Harold Palmer
W. J. Palmer
C. G. Parsons
G. L. Pate
R. K. Pierce
Joseph Pollinski
P. J. Rafoel
J. G. Rape
R. C. Rinschler
Rollio Risk
M. E. Ritchey
Wm. H. Roberts
Herbert Schaefer
G. H. Schildmiller
Wm. J. Schierer
Wm. Schroeder, jr.
R. F. Selts
E. F. Sharp
M. P. Sheehan
J. K. Sherman
C. E. Shoenberger
J. J. Short
R. M. Shoven
Wm. V. Shutte
J. W. Shuts
H. L. Simpson
Simon Smith
Wm. J. Smith
E. W. Smithson
R. A. Sneed
Edward Stockman
L. F. Storer
Daniel Stoller
Henry Taylor
Reginald Thomas
J. O. Todd
C. O. Tomlin
M. A. Townsley
Wm. D. Trail
R. J. Van Veen
J. W. Vaughan
R. B. Vincent
Louis Yauts
J. W. Yeager
W. L. Waldorf
J. W. Walser
G. R. Wasch
C. R. Weeks
E. C. Wessel
N. J. Whidby
J. J. Wildemeyer
Clark Wiley
D. W. Wolfe
William Wright
H. D. Wyatt
V. J. Wynne

CCC Notes

Ft. Devens, Mass.—The 140th CCC Company, under command of Capt. Thomas F. Joyce, USMC, gave a banquet as a testimonial to the completion of its first six months of work. A special illustrated menu was mimeographed for the occasion.

The menu included: oyster stew, oysterettes, celery, sweet pickles, stuffed olives, roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, candied sweet potatoes, snow-flake potatoes, creamed asparagus, sweet corn, lettuce and tomato salad, parker house rolls, butter, mince pie, pineapple pie, marble cake, chocolate cake, coconut cake, ice cream, apples, bananas, oranges, mixed nuts, assorted chocolates, fresh milk, cigars, cigarettes, coffee.

Presidio of San Francisco—Maj. Gen. Mallin Craig, commanding the Ninth Corps Area and a CCC Army of 100,000 men, has commended Enrollee George Funk, 1247th Company, Civilian Conservation Corps, for devotion to duty and a display of heroism worthy of the best traditions of the Army itself.

General Craig addressed the following letter to young Funk:

"An official report of your display of unusual devotion to duty while on forest fire prevention on Aug. 20-21, 1933, has been brought to my attention.

"The report cites that you were a member of a party consisting of Lieutenant Gilmore, Mr. Holverson (civilian), and yourself. That in the interest of the health, comfort and welfare of the members of the 1247th Company, CCC, who were fighting a forest fire in that area, your party traveled from Fire Camp No. 2 to Fire Camp No. 3, about thirty miles south of Cascade, Montana.

That a few hours after leaving Fire Camp No. 2, your party encountered a severe rainstorm and was forced to bivouac in the open the night of Aug. 20-21, 1933. That on the morning of Aug. 21, 1933, you and the remainder of the party willingly and courageously continued the journey toward Fire Camp No. 3, despite fatigue, exposure and lack of food. During the journey both of your companions died from exhaustion due to exposure. That after doing all in your power to assist them, you pushed on, until you found assistance. That even then, although suffering severely from the privations endured during the journey, you further assisted by directing searching parties on the location of the bodies of your companions.

"I desire to express to you, both officially and personally, my appreciation and admiration for your heroic devotion to duty. Your actions have been such as to reflect the highest credit upon both your organization and the entire CCC project.

"A copy of this communication is being furnished the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, Mr. Robert Fechner, your parents, and the Commanding Officer of the 1247th Company, CCC."

New York City—A former soldier who participated in the battle of Cantigny (Somme), France, in the first purely American offensive of the World War, was the first man to storm the Army building, Manhattan, Monday morning, duly fortified with a certificate from the Veterans' Administration, and became the first acceptance in the Second contingent of the CCC.

He is Daniel L. Kern, a former private in the 64th company, Army Transportation Corps. Besides Cantigny his records show he was in the Somerville-Ansenville defensive sector.

The oldest man accepted was Richard J. Dressler, of Lindenhurst, N. J., who had 22 years, 2 months, and 20 days service in the Regular Army to his credit. He is 64 years old. For eleven years he was at 76 Bowery on recruiting duty for the Army and was a sergeant.

"I was just a dam fool to leave the service. It's great to be back again even if only with the CCC. I was cook, then a mechanic and a little more money outside looked good, so I got out."

Camp F-1, Alder, Mont.—Late Sunday night and early Monday morning, Sept. 24-25, saw the first big snowfall of the season at Camp F-1. It was accompanied by freezing temperatures, and for the second time within a week, the Camp Mechanics were called upon to thaw a frozen water system. There was a great demand for all available heating apparatuses, and the men attacked the woodpile heartily, in order to be able to forestall the night's chill as long as possible.

Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, Capt. Clarence T. Davis bade farewell to the 955th Company. He had received instructions to report for duty at the University of Florida, where he will be an instructor in Military Science. All of the men in the Company turned out to wish Captain Davis "Bon Voyage." He was admired and respected by everyone and the necessity for his departure was regretted by all.

1st Lt. F. H. Privett arrived from Ft. Missoula, Sunday, Sept. 24, to assume command of the 955th Company, to relieve Captain Davis.

2d Lt. R. E. Breen was attached to this Company, for duty, Friday, Sept. 15. Although he has been here but a short time, he is popular with all the fellows for his good fellowship and good humor.

General Tracy Assumes Command

Baltimore—Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Tracy, USA, has assumed command of the Third Corps Area during the absence of Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, USA, who has gone to visit at Ft. Benning on 30 days' leave.

3rd Corps Area Inspector
Baltimore—Col. William W. Taylor, Jr., IGD, is announced as Inspector General effective Oct. 1, 1933, vice Col. Raymond W. Briggs, IGD, relieved.

Military Surgeons Award

Maj. Edgar E. Hume, MC, USA, is the winner of the Wellcome Medal and Prize for 1933, having submitted the best essay in the annual Association of Military Surgeons competition.

Announcement was made of the selection at the annual convention of the Association held in Chicago last week. Major Hume, who is librarian of the Surgeon General's Library, wrote on "The Value of Studies in Health and Sanitation in War Planning." The Wellcome Prize, offered by Sir Henry Wellcome of London, consists of a gold medal and a cash prize of \$500. The essay of Lt. Col. Paul W. Gibson, MC, USA, received honorable mention.

As reported in the JOURNAL last week, the Association elected Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, MC, USA, former Chief of Chemical Warfare, as president. Because of the provisions of law prohibiting active officers of the Army from being connected with periodicals carrying paid advertisements of firms doing business with the Government, Ass't Surg. Gen. of the Public Health Service R. C. Williams will continue as president until General Gilchrist retires in January and becomes eligible. The Association publishes the *Military Surgeon*.

Other officers elected were: Comdr. William S. Bainbridge, MCF, USNR, first vice-president; Medical Director Charles M. Griffith, Veterans Administration, second vice-president; Rear Adm. P. S. Rossiter, Surgeon General, USN, third vice-president; Col. A. E. Lord, MC, III, NG, fourth vice-president; Ass't Surgeon Gen. Clifford E. Waller, USPH, fifth vice-president. Brig. Gen. Jefferson R. Kean, USA-Ret., was reelected secretary and editor.

Featuring the first day of the convention was the Nicholas Senn Luncheon, given in honor of the memory of the founder of the Association. Col. Franklin H. Martin, Med-Aux., and Maj. W. A. Evans, Med-Aux., ILL NG, spoke. Dr. Senn's sons, Dr. Emanuel J. Senn and Dr. William N. Senn, were present as honor guests. Following the luncheon, the assembled members visited the Illinois Naval Reserve Armory and were taken for a cruise aboard the USS Wilmette. Later a visit was made to the Century of Progress and in the evening the delegates listened to a lecture by Col. Edward Davis, USA, on Allenby's Campaign in Palestine.

On Tuesday, the delegates again visited the Century of Progress and heard Dr. Eben J. Carey, director of the medical exhibit there, explain its features. Hon. Rufus C. Dawes, President of the Century of Progress, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA, and Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluervius, USN, were guests at luncheon. The following foreign delegates were introduced to the convention at the luncheon:

Mexico—Lt. Col. Serafin Mercado Monroy, Major Gustavo Gomez Azcarate, Major Amadeo Narva Ruiz; Guatemala—Major Mariano Lopez-Herrarte; Japan—Surgeon Commander S. Odashima; Chile—Major Jose Luis Santelices L.; Cuba—Major Alfredo Figueras y Ballester; Nicaragua—Dr. Jose Guerrero.

Col. David C. Hilton, Neb. NG, commanding the 110th Medical Regiment, spoke at the scientific session on "Additional Medical Department Officer Procurement in the National Guard for a Major Emergency." Col. Louis D. Wilson, Med-Res., of Rochester, Minn., spoke on the "New Concept of Training for Medical Department Reserves."

Resolutions were adopted by the convention endorsing the new naval building program and urging the building of the Navy to treaty strength, opposing any reduction in the officer or enlisted personnel of the Army, and condemning "attempts to destroy the CMTC and ROTC." A committee was appointed to seek the repeal of the provision of law preventing active officers of the Army from being connected with magazines carrying paid advertising of firms doing business with the Government.

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army Navy
Defeated Mercer, 19-6.....Sept. 30.....Defeated William and Mary, 12-0

BALANCE OF SEASON

(Games at home unless otherwise indicated)

Army	Navy
Virginia Military Institute.....Oct. 7.....Mercer	
Delaware.....Oct. 14.....U. of Pittsburgh (at Pittsburgh)	
Illinois (at Cleveland, Ohio).....Oct. 21.....Virginia	
Yale (at New Haven, Conn.).....Oct. 28.....Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia)	
Coe College.....Nov. 11.....Notre Dame (at Baltimore)	
Harvard (at Cambridge).....Nov. 18.....Columbia (at New York City)	
Penn Military College.....Nov. 25.....Princeton (at Princeton)	
Navy (at Philadelphia).....Nov. 25.....Army (at Philadelphia)	
Notre Dame (at New York City).....Dec. 2.....(No game)	

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Points Scored	First Downs	Yardage Gained	Games Won	Games Lost	Season's Percentage
Army.....	19	7	106	1	0	1.000
Opponents.....	6	14	243			
Navy.....	12	15	278	1	0	1.000
Opponents.....	0	4	132			

Points scored by Army—Buckler, 6; Stancock, 6; Johnson, 6; Brown, 1.

Points scored by Navy—Walkup, 6; Borries, 6.

Wins Skeet Match

On Saturday, Sept. 30, Maj. Courtney Hodges, Inf., now on duty at the Army War College, demonstrated to some 1,000 enthusiastic spectators that his proficiency in the use of firearms is not confined solely to the rifle—the principal weapon of the Doughboy. In scoring 96 out of a possible 100 he finished first in the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Skeet Tournament, defeating the best Skeet shooters in and around the city of Washington. The tournament was staged on the Montgomery Skeet Club grounds. Prior to his coming to Washington, Major Hodges was stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., where he earned the reputation of being one of the best Skeet shooters at the Infantry School.

Major Hodges' proficiency with the rifle is already well-known throughout the Army. He was a member of the Infantry Rifle Teams of 1910 and 1915 which won the National Rifle Team Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio, and he captained the Infantry Rifle Teams of 1930 and 1931.

It may also be noted here that Mrs. Hodges is no tyro with the shotgun. She was third in the ladies' event in the Maryland Tournament, and was considered one of the best in the ladies' division at Ft. Benning.

The Class A tournament, the one won by Major Hodges, was for shooters whose club record has averaged 20 out of 25. Second place was won by N. L. Simmons, of Richmond. Five competitors tied for third place: Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Frank Russel, W. M. Walley, F. W. Schneider and Charles Dillett. All shot 92 out of 100. On the shoot-off General Mitchell gained the honors by shooting 25 out of 25.

In the women's event first place was won by Miss Winifred Hanley, second place by Miss Katherine Donnellan and Mrs. Hodges third. Inasmuch as Miss Hanley's eligibility is being contested before the International Association, because she is a Connecticut resident attending school in Washington, there may be a change in this classification.

PANAMA BASKETBALL

Quarry Heights, Canal Zone.—The 1st Battalion, 2nd FA, having won two out of three games from Ft. Amador, has been announced as winner of the Panama Canal Department Basketball Championship for 1933 and awarded the Department Commander's Basketball Cup for the ensuing year.

3rd Corps Area Concentration

Baltimore.—If conditions permit, all mobile units of the regular army under the jurisdiction of the Third Corps Area Commander will be concentrated at Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., during the period Sept. 22 to Oct. 6, 1934.

Backs Pay and Preparedness

Urging the upbuilding of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to strength commensurate with the position of the United States was urged by the Military Order of the World War meeting last week in Chicago. The association also deplored pay discriminations against the regular army personnel and urged correction of the situation.

Lt. Col. George E. Ijams, assistant Veterans Administrator, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the order, succeeding Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, to whom the appreciation of the membership, was expressed for his "able and efficient" service.

Rear Adm. R. R. Belknap, of New York, was elected as one of the two vice-commanders-in-chief, while Capt. John Parker Hill, of Philadelphia, was reelected to that post. For the four junior vice-commanders-in-chief Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, of Boston, and Lt. Col. Robert J. Koshland, of San Francisco, were elected and Lt. Col. F. E. Drake, of Paris; and Col. Edward N. Wentworth, of Chicago, were reelected. Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., of Washington, D. C., was reelected Adjutant General and Treasurer-General, and also was formally thanked by the order for his past services.

Maj. William L. Symons, of Washington, was reelected Judge-Advocate General. Brig. Gen. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., was elected surgeon general. Capt. Arlington A. McCallum, of Washington, was reelected chaplain general and Maj. Gist Blair, of Washington, historian general. The general staff of the order reappointed Lt. Col. Walter M. Pratt, of Boston, as chairman Trustees of Trust Fund.

For the 12 members of the General Staff Col. Charles C. Allen, of Philadelphia; Col. Blon J. Arnold, of Chicago; Maj. Gen. Charles R. Martin, of Oregon; and Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, were elected and the following reelected, Maj. Karl F. Burckhardt, of Cincinnati; Maj. Guy W. Carlton, of Buffalo; Lt. Col. Frederick N. Hatch, of St. Louis; Col. Horace Z. Landon, of Boston; Maj. George E. Parker, of Baltimore; Lt. Col. Sydney L. Smith, of New York; Brig. Gen. E. M. Stayton, of Kansas City, and Maj. Ennalls Waggoner, of Adirondack.

The association inducted into membership Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA, Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluervius, USN, and Brig. Gen. Frank Bolles. Felicitations were sent to the Secretaries of War and Navy and to General MacArthur and Admiral Standley.

Among the resolutions adopted by the order were the following: Urging creation of Reserve Division of General Staff; seeking removal of necessity of Disabled Emergency Officers to show "canvassative factor" to secure retired pay; pledging support to combat racketeering, kidnapping and all other criminal lawlessness; urging expulsion of communists and a further restriction of immigration; urging restoration of original benefits to veterans with directly ser-

vice-connected disabilities; opposing recognition of Russia.

Thanks also was expressed to Mrs. Dorothy Bettelheim for voluntary aid to national staff and to Capt. Kendall J. Fielder, commander, and Capt. William J. Stannard, leader, of the Army Band.

The pay resolution declared that "The membership of the Civilian Conservation Corps incurs no responsibility to the government and is drawn from men who have proved to be unable to support themselves and families. Yet they are to be paid at higher rates than the soldiers who are on duty with it and who carry the administrative responsibility in the camps and the further responsibility of their oath to the United States. Ten out of each 200 men in the CCC receive \$45 a month in pay. The remainder are paid \$30 a month, while the private soldier of the regular service receives \$21 a month less 15 per cent under existing economy measures, or a total of \$17.85."

The National Defense resolution requested the Congress to provide and appropriate for:

"1. A regular Army of 14,000 officers and 165,000 men.

"2. A National Guard of 210,000 men with proportionate officers, and 48 drills and 15 days of active duty training.

"3. A reserve corps of 120,000 officers (the minimum number to meet initial mobilization), with a cycle of training so arranged each year as to maintain a standard of reasonable efficiency throughout the corps, and with provision for the training of at least 30,000 officers in 1934 for 15 days.

"4. A Reserve Officers Training Corps in each qualified school and college desiring it, so as to provide the necessary source of supply for the Officers Reserve Corps.

"5. Citizens Military Training Corps for not less than 50,000 youths per year for one month.

"6. Adequate peace-time supplies, and planning for procurement in time of emergency, including the placing of small orders for munitions to keep private plants prepared for emergencies."

Another resolution urged that the President and the Congress should make immediate provisions for:

"1. Immediate construction of sufficient ships to bring our Navy up to treaty strength.

"2. Immediate increase of regular naval enlisted personnel from 79,900 to 91,400 men to properly man our present ships and stations, with a proportionate increase in officer personnel.

"3. Further increases in officer and enlisted personnel of the regular Navy to man additional ships as they are built in bringing the Navy up to treaty strength.

"4. Increases in the strength of Marine Corps as the regular Navy is increased, on the present proportionate basis.

"5. For the Naval Reserve, funds to provide 48 drills and 15 days of active duty training in each year, 24 of the drills being now provided.

"6. For the Marine Corps Reserve, funds to provide 48 drills and 15 days of active duty training in each year, there being now no provision for paid drills."

Women's Organizations

Washington, D. C.—The Washington chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army will meet for the October luncheon Tuesday at 1 at the Hamilton Hotel. Reservations may be made through Mrs. Leon Grant, 4831 36th St.

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Personals

Indicating an intense class spirit, The Advance Class at the Infantry School met last Friday evening in Columbus, Ga., for a class dinner. Various plans for mutual assistance were made, with Maj. F. G. Bonham, class director, delivering an inspiring talk. Officers in charge of the arrangements for the dinner were: Capt. W. W. Cox, Cav., Capt. P. B. Waterbury, Inf., Lt. F. J. Gillespie, Inf., and Lt. R. V. Murphy, Inf.

Members of the class present were: Maj. W. W. Wells, Maj. E. A. Baja, P. C. Captains W. W. Cox, B. B. Bain, P. B. Waterbury, H. I. Cassidy, H. M. Woodward, J. P. Wharton, C. F. Sams, W. J. Kunzmann, D. R. Fox, USMC, B. W. Gally, USMC, Cordoba y Gomez, Jose F., Cuban Army; Lieutenants E. B. Jackson, T. J. Cross, G. L. Phipps, W. T. Fitts, C. F. Colson, F. J. Gillespie, J. C. Shaw, C. D. Collins, Burns Beall, J. R. Simpson, Joseph Brenner, H. A. Meyer, O. W. Hughes, G. D. Vanture, J. P. Barney, C. T. Lanham, R. V. Murphy, W. H. Schilldroth, G. A. Taylor, J. J. Carnes, C. C. Higgins, L. V. Castner, D. P. Norman, H. R. Johnson.

Plans for another social evening late in October were made. Major Wells appointed the following committee in charge of arrangements: Lieutenants: E. B. Jackson, G. L. Phipps, W. T. Fitts, H. A. Meroy and L. V. Castner.

Lt. Col. J. H. Barnard, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Barnard have moved into their new Montecito home, Over Dale. The address is Picacho Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Capt. Willis A. Platts, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Platts entertained with a dinner-bridge Sept. 23 at their home in Francis Court, Jeffersonville, Ind. Guests included Maj. and Mrs. Arnold M. Reeve, Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Klapheke, Capt. and Mrs. Orville Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Lee W. Card, and Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Hunker.

Lt. and Mrs. W. George Devens have given a series of dinner-bridge parties at their quarters, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to entertain all the members of the post. The guests included Lt. Col. W. P. Boatwright, Commanding Officer of Raritan Arsenal, and Mrs. Boatwright, Maj. C. H. Bandholtz, Maj. and Mrs. O. J. Posey, Maj. and Mrs. E. A. Murphy, Maj. and Mrs. R. L. Hubbell, Maj. F. V. Bockey, DC, of Fort Monmouth, Capt. and Mrs. C. Barnard, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Barnard, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Coupland, Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Iry, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Proctor, Lt. and Mrs. R. M. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. F. H. Forney, Lt. N. E. Poinier, and Lt. R. C. Gott. Prizes for high scores were won by Maj. and Mrs. Murphy and Capt. and Mrs. Iry. Prizes for second high scores were won by Mrs. Holmes, Maj. Bockey and Lt. and Mrs. Forney.

Col. Harry L. Cooper, who has been in command of Fort Meade for the last three years, retired from active duty Sept. 30. He and Mrs. Cooper were the guests of honor at a farewell reception given by the officers and ladies of their post Sept. 30. They are planning to make their home at Belle Haven, Va.

Miss Frances Williams Barnes, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Archy W. Barnes, SC, USN, and Mrs. Barnes, will have charge

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

of the secretarial department of the National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., for the ensuing school year.

The first football game of the season played at West Point was that between Army and Mercer Sept. 30. This match attracted many visitors to the post. After the game a tea dance was held at Cullum Memorial Hall. Miss Jocelyn Fleming, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming of Washington, D. C., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, and Mrs. Leon Ryder and her daughter, Miss Virginia Ryder of Washington, D. C., were guests of Lt. and Mrs. Philip M. Whitney.

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, 3rd Corps Area Commander and a former assistant commandant at Ft. Benning and the Infantry School, and distinguished soldier of the United States Army, arrived at the post Saturday with his family for a month's visit with his daughter, Mrs. Orryl S. Robles, wife of Captain Robles, 24th Inf. General and Mrs. Malone arrived at the post by automobile.

Lt. Col. Oliver S. Wood, Inf., of the Office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C., is at Ft. Benning for a short visit with Maj. and Mrs. William H. H. Morris, Jr.

Col. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor have moved from Ft. Meade, to 4420 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Taylor is at present a patient at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Mrs. Steever, widow of the late Gen. E. Z. Steever, USA, has returned to Washington after spending the summer in New Jersey and will make her home at the Martinique.

Maj. LeRoy P. Hunt, USCM, and Mrs. Hunt have arrived in Washington from the Great Lakes Training Station, they are at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

The following named officers left Honolulu on the USAT Republic, Sept. 30, for San Francisco:

Brig. Gen. Otho B. Rosenbaum, USA, Col. James D. Heysinger, MC, Majors Aaron J. Becker, Inf.; Clarence H. Danielson, AGD; Geo. J. Schirch, MC; James R. Brooke, MC; Harry B. Gantt, MC.

Captains Leslie C. Wheat, Inf.; James E. Boush, MC

1st Lieuts. Henry W. Brandhorst, Inf.; Elvin R. Helberg, Engrs.; Donald P. Booth, Engrs.

2nd Lieuts. James N. Vaughan, SC; John S. Upham, Jr., Inf.; Clayton E. Hughes, FA; Allen Thayer, Inf.

Warrant Officers Louis A. Denicoly, USA; Ammon E. Glingrich, USA; Edward F. Hastings, USA; Robert R. Johnston, USA; Roy J. Miller, USA.

Following on leave status: Captains Reginald R. Bacon, Inf., 2; Wm. G. Bray, CAC, 2; Albert G. Chase, Inf., 2.

2nd Lieuts. John C. Doherty, AC, Res.; Charles B. Dougher, AC; Leigh A. Fuller, Inf.

Weddings and Engagements

Announcement is being made by Mr. and Mrs. George Fox of the betrothal of their daughter, Muriel Grace, to Ens. Lester Orin Wood, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood of Mabton, Wash. Ensign Wood is a graduate of Annapolis, class of 1931, and is stationed aboard the USS Saratoga.

The marriage is scheduled as an event of Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Wrightson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marie Gorgas Wrightson, to Lt. William F. Powers, CE, USA, now on duty in Wilmington, Del.

Miss Wrightson is a granddaughter of the late Surgeon General of the Army



MRS. JOSEPH SMITH
Who was before her marriage to Lieutenant Smith, USA, at St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, Tex., September 23, Miss Anna Perle Krausse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Perry Wainer.

and Mrs. William Crawford Gorgas. Lieutenant Powers was graduated from West Point in 1932.

A marriage of wide interest was celebrated at picturesque old St. Mark's church, San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 23, when Miss Anna Perle Krausse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Perry Wainer, became the bride of Lt. Joseph Smith, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of Scranton, Pa., now stationed at Kelly field.

The ceremony was read by the Rev. D. B. Hill, Chaplain United States Army of Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and had the Misses Charlotte Krausse and Patsy Krausse, sisters of the bride, Misses Sue Taylor, Pattie welder, Jane Stone, Frances Creager of Brownsville as attendants, and Mrs. Perry Wainer, mother of the bride, was matron of honor. The little flower girl was Eileen Maitland.

Lt. Augustine Francis Shea was best man and the bridegroom's attendants, chosen from his brother officers, were Lts. Glen C. Jamison, W. C. White, W. H. Hardie, Charles T. Meyers, W. E. Whitson and James M. Fitzmaurice.

Following the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the open air pavilion of the Kelly Field Aviation Club at Kelly Field. The receiving party composed of Captain and Mrs. Wainer, the bride and bridegroom, and members of the bridal party, stood in the middle of the pavilion where a background was formed by a banking of palms and ferns and baskets of pink roses and white and orchid dahlias, while overhead hung a huge wedding bell of the pink roses, white and orchid dahlias.

The marriage of Miss Ellen Honora Nolan, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Dennis Edward Nolan, to Lt. Edward Hamilton Young, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Casanave H. Young, of Washington, will take place November 2 in the chapel at Governors Island, N. Y. A large reception will follow at the Officers Club.

Miss Nolan has chosen for her attendants Miss Eleanor Garrard, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Evelyn Scott, of Cincinnati. Mr. Howie Young, of Philadelphia, is to be best man, and the ushers are to be Maj. Alvan Sandeford, of New York; Maj. Notley Buhamel, commanding officer at Ft. Schuyler, a cousin of the bridegroom; Lt. Carlyle C. V. Allen, a classmate of Lt. Young at West Point and aide to General Nolan, and Lt. James Harbaugh, another classmate.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 109)

Infantry

Lt. Col. Samuel T. Mackall, to colonel; Lt. Col. Walter C. Short (detailed in BIA), to colonel; Lt. Col. Frank F. Jewett, to colonel; Maj. William Buerkle, to lieutenant colonel; Maj. Frederick C. Rogers, to lieutenant colonel; Maj. Burton E. Bowen, to lieutenant colonel; Capt. Welcome P. Walts, to major; Capt. John W. Crissy, to major; Capt. Edwin H. Johnson, to major; Capt. Lawrence A. Quinn, to major; Capt. Dallas R. Alfonsa, to major; 1st Lt. Philip R. Gallagher, to captain; 1st Lt. Carroll K. Leeper, to captain; 1st Lt. Charles Q. Liffey, to captain; 1st Lt. Hugh McC. Wilson, Jr., to captain; 1st Lt. Dorr Hazlehurst, to captain; 1st Lt. Robert T. Foster, to captain; 2nd Lt. William R. F. Bleakney, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Joseph L. Dark, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Joseph G. Felber, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. George Selman, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Earl C. Bergquist, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Richard Chase (det. in SC), to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Albert N. Hickey, to first lieutenant.

Air Corps

1st Lt. Frederick von H. Kimble, to captain; 1st Lt. William J. Hanlon, to captain; 1st Lt. Howard A. Craig, to captain; 1st Lt. David R. Stinson, to captain; 1st Lt. Joseph T. Morris, to captain; 1st Lt. Arthur S. Hefley, to captain; 2nd Lt. Frank K. Park, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Walter W. Gross, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Otto C. George, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. John N. Jones, to first lieutenant.

Philippine Scouts

Capt. James W. Callahan, Jr., to major; 2nd Lt. Bienvenido M. Alba, to first lieutenant.

Medical Corps

1st Lt. Edward J. Kendrick, to captain; 1st Lt. Oliver H. Waltrip, to captain.

Chaplain

Capt. Albert F. Vaughan, to major. (Oct. 4).

RESIGNATIONS

The resignation of Capt. Alonso Ray Dawson, MC, of his commission as Officer of Army, Oct. 4, is accepted by President (Sept. 30).

The resignation by Chaplain John Joseph Dignau, of his commission as officer of the Army, Sept. 30, is accepted by President (Sept. 30).

TRANSFERS

The transfer of 2nd Lt. Roy K. Kauffman, Inf., to CAC, Sept. 18, is announced. (Oct. 3).

APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of 1st Lt. Stanislaus J. Ryzek, Chaplain Reserve, as chaplain, is Regular Army, with rank from Sept. 28, is announced; he will remain on present duty with CCC. (Oct. 4).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated on the date specified:

1st Sgt. Silas Chumbley, AC, AD Advanced Flying School, Kelly Fld., Tex., Sept. 30; Pvt. 1 cl, Abraham L. Fuller, Inf., USA Recruiting Station, Wash., D. C., Sept. 30; Sgt. Claude Herriman, CAC, Ft. Randolph, C. Z., Sept. 30; Tech. Sgt. Wm. S. Washburn, Med. Dept., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Sept. 30; Sgt. Wm. H. West, demt. Army War College detachment, Wash., D. C., Oct. 31; Sgt. Thomas Clemons, Med. Dept., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Oct. 31; Mr. Sgt. Wm. H. Moore, Ord. Dept., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 31; Sgt. James Withers, FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md., Oct. 31.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Wm. F. Levins, from N. Y. Gen. Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Oct. 5).

W. O. James A. Thomas, from Wright Fld., Ohio, proceed to home, await retirement. (Oct. 5).

ORGANIZED RESERVES

1st Lt. Harry Oldham Bercher, Air-Res., to active duty, Oct. 16, at AC Procurement planning district, Chicago, Ill. (Oct. 3). Lt. Col. Artemas E. Lagare, Inf-Res., Oct. 8, office, C. of Infantry, Wash., D. C. (Oct. 3).

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1933

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington Oct. 4. She had been at Atlantic City for about a week.

Maj. and Mrs. Henry Leonard are expected to return early next week from Colorado, where they have been through the Summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilkinson have left their home on Malvern avenue, in Cherrydale, Va., and have sailed from New York for Switzerland. Comdr. Wilkinson will be a technical adviser to the American Delegation to the Arms Conference at Geneva.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston have returned to Washington after spending the summer in the mountains of New Hampshire. They have taken an apartment in the Westmoreland.

The former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Ernest Lee Jahneke, returned to Washington recently and is at his apartment at the Mayflower. Commodore Jahneke accompanied Mrs. Jahneke and their daughter to their home in New Orleans, where he spent some time. He was in New York for several days before coming to the Capital.

Miss Jean Louise Maddux, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rufus S. Maddux, and Miss Helen Quinton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Alfred B. Quinton, will be introduced to society together at a tea dance to be given by their parents at the Army War College December 27. Miss Maddux is a student at Bennington College and Miss Quinton attends Vassar. Neither will be in town until the Christmas holidays.

Rear Adm. Alfred Reynolds, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Reynolds, arrived in Washington Oct. 2 from their home in Gulfport, Miss., to be the guests for several weeks of the former's sister, Mrs. Edward Everett Hayden, at her home in Georgetown.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Lincoln Clem have closed their apartment at 1870 Wyoming avenue and will spend the winter at their home in San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. W. D. Puleston, USN and Mrs. Puleston have leased their house at 2434 Belmont road to Mrs. Frederic J. Cotton of Boston, who will have her nieces, Miss Arria Morison and Miss Mary Morison, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Morison, with her for the Winter. Miss Mary Morison will continue her studies at Holton Arms.

Dr. Harry Lee Bown, MC, USN, and Mrs. Bown, are at the Hotel Cairo en route to Florida. They will remain in Washington until the middle of October.

Brig. Gen. George K. Hunter, USA-Ret., spent a few days in Washington and has left for Ohio, where he will visit friends. Later he will return to the Capital to make his home at the Martinique.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Oct. 6, 1933

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Capt. Ralston S. Holmes, the commandant of midshipmen, will have her first reception of the season October 11, and a second reception October 25, from 4 to 6.30 o'clock. These formal receptions are for officers and civilian instructors on duty at the Naval Academy, the members of their families and the regiment of midshipmen.

Mrs. Hart, wife of Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, superintendent of the Naval Academy, had her first formal reception of the new academic term Sept. 27, from 4 to 6.30 o'clock, and October 18, will give another reception at the same hours. Mrs. Hart will be at home informally after 4 o'clock each Sunday throughout the season.

Mrs. Hart and her sons and daughters have returned after spending three months at Little Moose Lodge in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. Thomas C. Hart, jr., has returned to the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., and his elder brother, Mr. Roswell Hart, left last week for Princeton University, where he is a junior.

Naval officers and civilian instructors of the department of electrical engineering and physics of the Naval Academy and their wives held a picnic Sept. 28 on the farm at Little Aberdeen on South River, owned by Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Davis, and at present occupied by a group of bachelor naval officers on duty here. A program of games and an oyster roast were features of the occasion.

Lt. Francis Alan Ford, USN, has arrived from Panama, and reported for duty as French instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy.

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Lt. R. A. Larkin, USN, who recently reported for duty at the Naval Post-Graduate School here, is staying at Carvel Hall.

The first midshipmen's hop of the new academic term of the Naval Academy will take place tonight. This will be a regimental dance for the midshipmen of the first, second and third classes and their guests.

Mrs. Cunningham and her little daughter Valerie have arrived from the West Coast to join Lt. W. S. Cunningham, USN, who came here for duty in June. They are occupying the house in Wardour formerly the home of Lt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dahlgren. Mrs. Cunningham and Valerie spent the summer with the former's mother, Mrs. Martin Wilson Dadey, in Oakland, Calif.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith gave a luncheon party last Saturday before the Navy-William and Mary College football game for a number of guests from Washington. Those present included Col. and Mrs. Harlan Smith of the Washington Navy Yard, Comdr. and Mrs. William Cora, Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Gormley and Comdr. Howard Kingman, all of Washington; Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Comdr. Charles Andrews Lockwood, and her house guest, Mrs. P. T. Crosby, and Mrs. Solomon, wife of Lt. Edward A. Solomon, who recently reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Oct. 6, 1933

Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving, of Garden City, and her sister, Mrs. Ruth Buchanan, of Warrenton, Va., were the guests of Col. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Carter last week.

Lt. William P. Ennis and Mrs. Ennis left their home in Highland Falls last week for a two-months leave, which they will pass in Europe.

Col. Howard McC. Snyder, who is on duty with the New York National Guard, Mrs. Snyder and their son Richard, have returned to New York after passing the summer in Highland Falls. Another son, Mr. Howard McC. Snyder, jr., is a member of the third class cadets.

Mrs. Walter K. Wilson left the post Sept. 27 for Ft. Humphreys, Va., to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Walter K. Wilson, jr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Lt. Charles H. Barth and Mrs. Barth have as guests at their home in Highland Falls Mrs. Barth's father, Mr. Edward M. Speer, of Englewood, N. J.

Guests last week end of Lt. Philip M. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney are Mrs. Whitney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi T. Cross, of Northfield, Vt.

Mrs. Leon E. Ryder, of Washington, and her daughter, Miss Virginia Ryder.

Lt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard were visited last week by Mrs. Gard's brother, Mr. Frederick J. Whitman, of New York.

Lt. George E. Bruner and Mrs. Bruner have had visiting them for the last month Mr. Bruner's mother, Mrs. Fred Dammon, of San Diego, Calif. Col. Dammon arrived on the post recently from Europe to be the guest of his son-in-law and daughter for several weeks, after which he and Mrs. Dammon will return to San Diego.

Miss Polly Richmond returned to the post last week from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., where she was the guest of Capt. Landen Lockett and Mrs. Lockett. Miss Richmond will pass several months here with her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Robert L. Howze and Mrs. Howze.

Lt. James F. Torrence and Mrs. Torrence have had as guests last week Mrs. Irvin S. White, of Rock Island, Ill., and her daughter, Miss Margaret White. Lt. and Mrs. Torrence also entertained for Mr. Ellis Knobloch, of New York.

Mrs. Henry B. Sheets and her son, Rand, recently returned to join Lt. Sheets at their home in Highland Falls after having passed the summer at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Miss Harriet Leaf arrived last week from Akron, Ohio, to pass two weeks as the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. William N. Leaf and Mrs. Leaf.

Mrs. Frederick Mildhouse returned to Saratoga Springs last week after passing two weeks as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Harris F. Scherer and Mrs. Scherer. Lt. and Mrs. Scherer also had as their guest last week Miss Consuelo Asenlo, of New York.

NORFOLK VA.

Oct. 6, 1933

A brilliant ball given by the commandant and officers of the Norfolk Naval District in the History building at the Naval Base Monday night started the round of entertainments given in honor of the Vice Admiral, the Honorable Reginald A. B. Plunkett-Erle-Drax and the officers of HMS Norfolk which arrived on Friday and stayed five days in Virginia Waters. More than four hundred guests attended the ball which was preceded by a number of dinner parties. The ball was elaborately decorated with American and British flags and colored electric lights with a background of palms, ferns and trailing vines which formed a lovely setting for the beautiful costumes of

the women and the full dress uniforms of the officers.

The guests were received by Mrs. Arthur Lee Willard, wife of the commandant of the Norfolk Naval District; Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith; Vice-Admiral Drax, Mrs. Drax, Rear Admiral Smith, Mrs. Joseph Powell Tracy, Brigadier General Tracy, Mrs. H. E. C. Blagrove and Captain Blagrove, Mrs. William King Riddle and Captain Riddle.

Among those entertaining at dinner preceding the ball were Capt. and Mrs. William King Riddle who were hosts at a dinner given at their quarters in the Base in honor of Vice-Admiral Drax, Mrs. Drax, Captain Blagrove and Mrs. Blagrove. Covers were laid for twelve and the other guests were Mrs. Arthur Lee Willard, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy of Fortress Monroe and Capt. Henry Odell.

Captain and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen were hosts at a dinner of twenty-four. Their guests were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter S. MacCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins, jr., Mrs. Cornelia Mc Blair Stribling, a group of girls of the younger society set and young officers from the Norfolk.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed were hosts at a dinner, their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly, Comdr. and Mrs. Miles P. Refo, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey R. Murray, Miss Gullie Serpell, Miss Elizabeth Patrick, Miss Mildred Refo, and six officers from the British ship.

Captain and Mrs. Emmett C. Guder were hosts at a dinner preceding the dance. Covers were laid for twelve.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde Gray West entertained at a dinner at their quarters in the Naval Base preceding the ball. Covers were laid for eight.

Miss Sarah Reed entertained at a dinner given at the quarters of her parents, Captain and Mrs. Thurlow W. Reed. Her guests numbered ten.

ASIATIC STATION

Aug. 30, 1933.

Governor General Frank Murphy and his sister, Mrs. Marguerite Murphy Teshan, will entertain on Saturday evening, Sept. 2, at a farewell dinner in compliment to General and Mrs. Booth at Malacanang Palace. Following dinner, there will be a dance. The officers of the U. S. Army in the Philippines, and their ladies, will entertain for General and Mrs. Booth on September 5th at the Army and Navy Club.

New arrivals on the USA Transport Grant were honored at dinner parties on August 20th at the Army and Navy Club. Members of the Fort William McKinley Garrison entertained their new arrivals in the patio, the officers and ladies of the 45th Infantry had a long table on the porch overlooking the Lunetta, and those of the 57th Infantry were gathered on the porch overlooking Dewey Boulevard. All tables were decorated with flowers and regimental insignia.

Governor General Murphy and his party paid an official visit to "the rock" on Aug. 17. They were met at the pier by Brig. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, the commanding general of Port Mills, and his staff. The escort of honor from the 59th Coast Artillery gave the prescribed personal honors. After a tour of the island, General Embick entertained the visitors at a reception at the Corregidor Col. and Mrs. Loustail of Corregidor entertained at a tea on Aug. 18 at which they presented silver cups decorated with regimental insignia to three new babies of the 92nd.

Officials of the Army and Navy accompanied Governor General Murphy on his recent visit to Kavit, Cavite. Veterans of the revolution, former soldiers of General Aguinaldo, gave the Governor a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of his address from the balcony of General Aguinaldo's residence.

Capt. William McEntee, USN, Manager of the Navy Yard at Cavite, has returned from a trip to Bangkok, Penang and other ports to inspect tank for ship decks.

A supper dance was held on August 19th at the Little House, Cavite, by Lt. and Mrs. Daniel Ryan and Lt. and Mrs. Malcolm Gossett. About 50 guests were present.

Two dinner parties from Cavite were seen at the Army and Navy Club Aug. 26. Capt. A. K. Atkins, USN, entertained Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Huebner, Lt. and Mrs. F. C. Layne of Los Banos, and Lt. and Mrs. Malcolm Gossett. Another group was composed of Comdr. and Mrs. Gaylord Church, Comdr. and Mrs. G. A. Riker, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, and Capt. William McEntee.

QUANTICO, VA.

Oct. 5, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. Carl W. Meigs sailed on board the Ancon recently for Port au Prince, where the captain will serve with the 1st Brigade. Capt. and Mrs. Meigs spent a fortnight on leave visiting in New York State and in Canada before sailing.

Dr. and Mrs. John M. Brewster recently arrived from Washington and are occupying quarters in the hospital area. Mrs. Brewster formerly was Miss Eleanor Clark, daughter of Maj. Thomas Clark, USMC, and Mrs. Clark.

Capt. Peter Conachy has returned here for duty after completing his detail with the CCC and with Mrs. Conachy will live in Washington temporarily.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Smedley Butler, accompanied by their son, Tom Dick, visited Lt. and Mrs. John Wehle last week. Mrs. Wehle is the only daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Butler.

Mrs. Blake, wife of Maj. Robert Blake, entertained at a tea Sept. 29 when assisting the hostess were Mrs. Tom Dustin Barber, Mrs. Julian Smith and Mrs. Clarence Nutting.

The dance given by the Officer's Mess Sept. 29 was preceded by a number of dinner parties. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman were hosts to members of Gen. Lyman's staff with their wives, including Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Vandergrift, Maj. and Mrs. Leander Clapp, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Thrasher, Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd Leech, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Knapp, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Lincoff, Lt. and Mrs. Stuart King, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Burger, and Lt. and Mrs. Raymond Coffman.

Maj. and Mrs. Dewitt Peck entertained a group at home and later attended the dance in the Waller Building.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Rogers were hosts to another group, entertaining their guests at the Mess.

Mrs. Houston Fike of Washington spent last week as a guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Dalton Davis. Dr. Fike is in the class of medical officers undergoing a fortnight's special instruction at the hospital here.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson spent last week end in Annapolis as guests of Lt. and Mrs. James Kirkpatrick.

Miss Agnes Guthrie, who is staying with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard Guthrie, while Lt. Guthrie is on duty in Cuban waters, was the guest of honor at a bridge tea given by Mrs. Leonard Cresswell Sept. 28. Mrs. Cresswell's other guests were Mrs. Lewis Merritt, Mrs. Harry Dunkleberger, Mrs. Raymond Scollins, Mrs. John Wehle, Mrs. Roger Carlson, Mrs. William McKittrick, Mrs. Roy Gulick, Mrs. Alexander Krieser and Mrs. Glenn Herndon.

Mrs. Lauren Willis has gone to New York where she will remain until Government quarters are available.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Sept. 28, 1933

With covers laid for ten, Lt. Warren F. Graf, USN, and Mrs. Graf, entertained recently with a dinner party at their home in Coronado.

Lt. (jg) Jack S. Dorsey, USN, and Mrs. Dorsey were hosts at a party in celebration of their second wedding anniversary and in compliment to Mrs. B. K. Young of Lakeland, Fla.

James Willson, jr., son of Capt. James D. Willson, USN, and Mrs. Willson, recently entertained a group of his young friends before leaving for Stanford University for the senior year of himself and two of his guests. Dinner was served on board the USS Whitney.

Capt. William C. Barker, jr., USN, and Mrs. Barker were hosts at a luncheon party at the casino at Agua Caliente, Mex., Sunday.

Lt. Carlyle H. Ridenour, USA, and Mrs. (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ridenour gave a buffet dinner party at their Coronado home Sunday evening.

Brig. Gen. George D. Moore, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Moore presided at an informal tea Thursday afternoon at their home on Palisades Road.

Mrs. Duran H. Summers, wife of Capt. Summers, USA, and Mrs. Walter W. Gross, wife of Lt. Gross, USA, entertained with a luncheon at El Cordova Hotel on Monday.

Lt. William D. Wright, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Wright were hosts at a buffet supper at their Coronado home recently.

Mrs. John W. Greenlaid, wife of Rear Adm. Greenlaid, USN, and Mrs. Allen Buchanan, wife of Capt. Buchanan, USN-Ret., were co-hostesses at an informal tea on Wednesday, their guests being from the navy group only.

Mrs. John D. Shaw, wife of Lt. Shaw, USN, entertained with a tea recently in honor of her sister, Mrs. Frank B. Marshall of Pasadena, and Mrs. Irving R. Chambers, wife of Lt. Comdr. Chambers, USN.

Lt. Thomas C. Green, USMC, and Mrs. Green were hosts at a tea Saturday, honoring Mrs. Grace Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark of Hollywood. Mrs. Green and Mrs. Clark are daughters of Mrs. Whitney.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Oct. 2, 1933

Glenn E. Warner, better known as "Pop" Warner, head football coach at Temple University, was the guest of Maj. Jacob Hartman, E. and R. Officer at the Barracks Sunday, Sept. 24. "Pop" Warner is well known in Carlisle, having been football coach of the famous Carlisle Indians when the Indian School was located here.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer drove to Washington Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Maj. and Mrs. Daniel H. Mallan entertained guests at dinner in their quarters and at movies in the theatre later, Tuesday evening, Sept. 26. Their guests were Mrs. Frank Matlack, Maj. and Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman, and Lt. and Mrs. Robert A. Boyce, Jr.

Mrs. J. M. Willis spent the week end in Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hildring have returned to the Post after a two week's visit at Mrs. Hildring's home in St. Louis, Mo.

Maj. and Mrs. Jacob Hartman have had as their guest the past week Mrs. Hartman's sister, Mrs. W. E. Shock, of Andubon, N. J. Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer left early Monday morning, Oct. 2, for Welsh, W. Va., where Mrs. Stayer will visit her sister for three weeks. Colonel Stayer will return to the Post Wednesday.

The following officers have arrived at the Post to assist in the new processing of CCC's for the second six month period: Capt. Robert J. Van Buskirk, 2nd CA, 1st Lt. John H. Featherston, 52nd CA, and 2nd Lt. Wm. G. Frits, 2nd CA, from Ft. Monroe, Va., and 1st Lt. Richard W. Mayo, 2nd Lt. John T. Honeycutt and 2nd Lt. Richard C. Moore, all from the 16th FA, at Ft. Myer, Va.

MANILA, P. I.

August 27, 1933

The September transport is taking back to the States eight popular members of the post social set and their friends, the majority of whom have left for sight-seeing trips to China and Japan. These officers and their families will board the transport at Chingwangtao, China. Included in the list of those leaving are Col. Ralph McCoy, Maj. Clifton A. Pritchett, Maj. Earle L. Hunt, Capt. Harry B. Sepulveda, Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Capt. Everett M. Yon, Capt. Frederick A. Ward, and 1st Lt. Thomas B. Harper.

Colonel McCoy is being accompanied by Mrs. McCoy and their daughter Miss Margaret McCoy.

Colonel McCoy's new assignment is at headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio at San Francisco, Calif., but he will first enter the Letterman Hospital for observation.

Maj. Clifton A. Pritchett is being assigned to headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y. Major Pritchett is being accompanied by Mrs. Pritchett and children. Capt. Harry B. Sepulveda is being transferred to the adjutant general office at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Sepulveda and child are sailing with him. Capt. Frederick W. Hyde is going to the second division at Ft. Frances Warren, Wyo. He is being accompanied by Mrs. Hyde. Capt. Everett M. Yon is being assigned to the 38th Inf. at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Maj. Earle L. Hunt is being retired for physical disability after twenty-five years service. Mrs. Hunt is sailing with him.

Capt. Frederick A. Ward is leaving with Mrs. Ward for a few months vacation to the States.

1st Lt. Thomas B. Harper is being transferred to the 2nd Inf. at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Harper and two children are accompanying him.

Another outgoing passenger on the Grant is Mrs. Rufe C. Romer. She is going to Berkeley, Calif., where Lieutenant Romer is taking a master's course in engineering. Mrs. Romer is sailing with her infant son, Rufe Romer, Jr.

The officers and ladies of the 45th Inf. gave a "despedida" at the Officers Club honoring Col. Ralph McCoy and family. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Ralph McCoy, Miss Margaret McCoy, Maj. and Mrs. Conrad Skladal, Maj. Hugh Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Bachus, Capt. and Mrs. James L. Ballard, Capt. and Mrs. Mateo M. Caplin, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dahlquist, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert D. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Wear, Capt. and Mrs. Claire E. Hutchins, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred V. Ednis, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Jr., Captain James H. Donahue, Mrs. Mabel Donahue, Ch. Louis Tiernan, Lt. and Mrs. Harold M. Haynes, Lt. and Mrs. Wilbur N. Hiltiwanger, Lt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Sebree, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Moore, Lt. Rowland R. Street, Lt. and Mrs. Jacob R. Moon, Lt. and Mrs. George B. Peplow, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harper, Lt. and Mrs. George M. Beaver, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph M. Lovell, Lt. and Mrs. Charles N. Hunter, Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Kearney, Lt. and Mrs. Daniel Quinn, Lt. and Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. Alfred H. Parham.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Oct. 2, 1933

Mrs. Luke McNamee, wife of Adm. McNamee, Pres. of the Naval War College, heads the committee which is making plans for a Halloween Ball to be given Oct. 31st at the Training Station to benefit the Navy Relief Society.

Capt. and Mrs. George B. Wright gave a tea on Thursday afternoon at their home on Catherine Street for Miss Patricia Alms, niece of Adm. and Mrs. McNamee.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew R. Mack, USN, of the Naval War College, spoke to the Rotarians at their weekly luncheon, on conditions in China, where he has been on duty.

Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer has returned from West Point and opened her home on Rhode Island Ave., which has been rented during the summer to Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan of New York. Her daughter, Miss Kathleen Dwyer, will spend the winter in New York.

Miss Barbara Woodworth, daughter of Mrs. Charlton E. Battle, and Miss Penelope LeClair, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. LeClair, motored to Annapolis last week to attend the opening game of the Naval Academy Football season.

Of much interest here is the engagement of Miss Lucy Allen, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, and Lt. W. Y. Allen, Jr., now attached to the USS Houston. Comdr. Allen was stationed here for three years before leaving for China last February.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Oct. 1, 1933

Mrs. R. May of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Boone.

Mrs. W. S. Bryant has returned to the post after a two weeks visit with Captain Bryant near Ely, Minn.

Lt. and Mrs. John Caldwell spent last Sunday in Rochester, Minn., as the guests of Doctor and Mrs. Thomas Wright Goodwin.

Maj. Leon Harer has received orders relieving him from the Third United States Infantry and ordering him to duty with the Organized Reserves in Des Moines, Iowa. Major Harer is relieving Major Walz, who has been ordered to the Third Infantry.

Special music for the services at the Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel on Sunday Oct. 1, will be a duet by Mrs. Alva J. Brasted and Mrs. Chester A. Carleton.

Mrs. J. H. Rodman returned last week from a visit with Captain Rodman.

Donald McKay entertained a few friends at the home of his parents Major and Mrs. W. G. McKay, at dinner on Tuesday evening to celebrate his sixteenth birthday.

Lt. and Mrs. John Caldwell have as their house guest Lt. Caldwell's sister, Miss Mary Caldwell of Augusta, Ga.

Those of the younger set who are attending the University of Minnesota, this fall are: Miss Janet Hosmer, John Lennon, Robert Jones, Pete Jones, Robert Brasted and William McKay.

Non-Coms Retire

Ft. Myer, Va.—A garrison review, discontinued, was held on the Polo Field, Oct. 2, in honor of Master Sergeant William Pratt, Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, on the occasion of his retirement.

Ft. Sill, Okla.—First Sergeant Bertie E. Newton, Field Artillery School Detachment (Colored), was placed on the retired list of the U. S. Army, effective

Sept. 30, 1933, after having completed twenty-eight years, two months and twenty-eight days service with a credit of one year, nine months and thirteen days double time.

Baltimore—The retirement of Master Sergeant Herbert E. Williams, Ordnance Department, on duty at this headquarters after more than 28 years of service, is announced. Sergeant Williams served with the 13th Cavalry in the Philippines; Atlantic Fleet at Vera Cruz in 1912; Asiatic Fleet in China, 1913, 1914 and 1915; Mexican Border, 1915 to 1917, and with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 1917 to 1919.

Sergeant Williams has received the Mexican Service Medal; Victory Medal with battle clasps—Cambrai, Somme and Defensive Sector, First Army; Certificate of Meritorious Service in France, and the Purple Heart.

Inspector General's Department

(Continued from Page 103)

the trust reposed in him, or if he be too pliant in his disposition, he will most assuredly be imposed upon, and the efficient strength and condition of the Army will not be known to the Commander-in-Chief." Letter of General Sherman dated March 13, 1878:

"On the Inspector General of the Army devolves, as a matter of course, duties of the most delicate and responsible nature. He is, or should be, in fact the alter ego of the Commander-in-Chief. In technical language he is his 'other eye.' He inspects troops, examines money and property accounts, detects errors of administration and discipline, prevents irregularities of all kinds, and is habitually authorized to give orders on the spot in the name of his principal. The heads of bureaus are, in our service, construed as branches of the War Department, so that the Inspector General has frequently been entrusted with most confidential inspections by the Secretary of War, in addition to his purely military functions."

General Wesley Merritt, in discussing a bill for the increase of the Inspector General's Department, Feb. 28, 1890:

"I favor the bill because its provisions are a necessity to the proper administration of the Army. As our Army is small, it should be made the more perfect. Its influence, in its best phases, should be felt in the ranks of the National Guard. There is no better way of accomplishing these desirable objects than by an efficient and powerful corps of inspectors. They need high rank, high character, and a strength measured by that of the best of the administrative corps of the staff."

"My experience as a general officer convinces me that no corps is more important to the efficiency, drill, discipline, and correct control of the Army than is that of the Inspector General's Department. It is difficult to make comparisons of the relative importance of the staff departments, because their spheres of operation are so different, nor is such comparison necessary. Increased numbers and increased rank for the Inspector General's Department is not urged by me for the reason that they exist in other departments. While that is an argument in favor of the legislation asked for in the interests of the corps of most deserving and accomplished officers, I place the reasons for the increase on the higher ground that this corps is the conservator, and in many ways the only one of everything which perfects the Army, and that it should be composed of enough officers of sufficient rank to insure that the duties imposed on it should be thoroughly accomplished."

"In conclusion, I am constrained to say if the details of the bill I mention are carefully studied in the points of view suggested, as well as in others, the measure, I believe, will commend itself to the favor of all interested in the well-being of the Army and the National Guard."

General Schofield, under date of Dec. 19, 1892:

"Daily and even more frequent inspections by commanding officers and administrative officers in immediate charge of men and material are indispensable to the military service. By such constant scrutiny and almost constant practice a military establishment is kept at all times in efficient condition. But these inspections made by officers immediately responsible are made in general for their own information to satisfy themselves that the troops and material and supplies under their command and control are at all times in condition for effective service. Such inspections are not sufficient for the information of higher commanders and the War Department. It cannot reasonably be expected that commanders

or other officers directly responsible will report to higher authority defects for which they themselves may be held accountable. Inspections for this latter purpose should be made by officers wholly independent of the branch of the service to be inspected, and such inspectors should manifestly be officers of rank, education, and experience, to enable them to examine critically into all the branches of the military service subjected to their inspection."

General Pershing in his report to the Secretary of War dated Nov. 20, 1918: "The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline."

and in his report to the Secretary of War dated Sept. 1, 1919: "The Inspector General's Department, acting as an independent agency not responsible for the matters under its observation, made inspections and special investigations for the purpose of keeping commanders informed of local conditions. The inspectors worked unceasingly to determine the manner in which orders were being carried out, in an effort to perfect discipline and team play."

Honor Major Colley

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at Athens, Ga., Sept. 20, 1933, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Maj. A. T. Colley has been in our midst as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, as well as in civil affairs for the past six years, and

"Whereas, every call made upon the Military Detachment, men and officers, for cooperation and assistance, has always met with thorough and courteous response, and

"Whereas, the entire State will always remember the contribution made by Maj. Colley and his associates, both officers and enlisted men, in the matter of handling the record crowds attendant at the Georgia-Yale football game of 1929 and the dedicatory services of our local stadium; funeral services, escorts of honor, and on other similar occasions, and

"Whereas, Maj. Colley's contact with the civic organizations and officials has been felt to be invaluable, and

"Whereas, we are conscious of the influence that Maj. Colley and his staff have had upon the R. O. T. C. officers as well as the Reserve Officers of this section, and

"Whereas, his leaving is with considerable regret to those with whom he has been associated in the business and civic life of our city, therefore be it resolved that

"We, the Directors of the Athens Chamber of Commerce, this 20th day of Sept., give expression to our appreciation for services rendered our community as a loyal and patriotic citizen and as an Officer of the United States Army."

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave San Francisco Nov. 23; arrive Honolulu Nov. 29, leave Nov. 29; arrive Guam Dec. 9, leave Dec. 9; arrive Manila Dec. 14, leave Dec. 21; arrive Honolulu Jan. 5, 1934, leave Jan. 6, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, 1934.

Republic—Leave San Francisco Oct. 9; arrive Cristobal Oct. 19, leave Oct. 29; arrive New York Oct. 26.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Nov. 1; arrive Cristobal Nov. 7, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Francisco Nov. 18, leave Nov. 22; arrive Honolulu Nov. 28, leave Dec. 2; arrive San Francisco Dec. 8, leave Dec. 12; arrive Cristobal Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive New York Dec. 29.

Colonel Grier Reports

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Lt. Col. Harry S. Grier, has arrived here from his former station at Manila, P. I. Colonel Grier will be Assistant Chief of Staff for personnel and intelligence of the 5th Division and Ft. Sam Houston.

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Medical Dept. Non-Coms

Following are rosters of Master, Technical, and Staff Sergeants of the Medical Department listed in the order of rank. These rosters have just been compiled in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Those names in roman type hold permanent warrants. Holders of regimental warrants are indicated in *italic type*.

MASTER SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPT.

W. C. Bonner	Frank Coyne
A. H. Llenhart	A. F. Uhl, Jr.
M. K. Hanson	R. W. French
Roscoe Goodman	W. L. Beswick
Clarence Dodds	Joe Anderson
Grover Robinson	W. V. Wherrett
F. R. Acosta, (PR)	C. D. Hawley
J. P. Mills	R. W. Skelton
E. C. White	R. W. Lampert
Maurice Jacobs	R. L. Reed
W. M. Murphree	J. A. Watfield
W. J. Henry	Hugo Winkler
B. V. Shannon	C. C. Myers
P. M. Lange	O. K. Asher
Jens Christensen	O. A. Williams
A. L. Swanson	L. R. Williams
Andrew Bednarski	Aloyous Martin
N. M. Stewart	J. L. Drew
W. T. McKelvey	Louis Meltes
W. P. Cussen	J. T. Lyons
W. E. Hutton	J. P. Mason
C. W. Corryell	Ignatius Thomas
W. W. Smith	F. A. Pinckney
L. D. Snyder	W. F. Byrne (Regt.)
E. F. O'Banion	

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPT.

E. H. Evans	E. C. Sandoe
Foster Sharp	V. T. O'Neill
W. S. Washburn	Ethan Wells
Estus Kennedy	D. L. Emerson
W. J. Webb	B. J. Weaver
G. H. Lilliestrom	W. G. Tomlinson
T. E. Bussey	H. L. Gonnell
C. W. Jensen	A. R. Salguero
C. R. Bartlett	W. A. Beal
F. J. Locke	G. H. Miller
William Mogilevsky	A. C. Spencer
R. G. J. McLarkin (C)	G. A. Shelton
J. W. Kelso	Carl M. Guymon
M. J. Horn	T. E. G. Abbott
M. H. France	L. H. Rowland
W. C. Johnson	H. L. Edwards
G. C. Daily	W. D. Walters
J. M. Rafter	J. J. Dean
M. A. Whitford	J. W. Summers
K. V. Gilbert	R. L. Rowland
Carver Shackelford	G. H. Malkemus
J. V. Corkery	E. F. Frey
B. W. Chamberlin	R. R. Huey
B. F. Rivers	V. F. Secrest
Frank Baler	D. E. Remund
Osco Shearer	Louis Himelsteln
C. A. McFarland	P. W. Rupert
B. P. Ruth	W. H. Perkins
B. R. Caldwell	G. H. Hantach (Regt.)
G. A. Pippy	W. W. Steely (Regt.)
R. E. Ellis	A. N. Mager (Regt.)
Glenn W. Mitchell	H. G. Swonger (Regt.)
E. G. Gibbs	J. J. Somonaki (Regt.)
H. C. Hoffmeyer	J. F. Arrick (Regt.)
E. E. Madison	G. Villareal (Regt.)
H. O. Palmer	F. R. Bagley (Regt.)
J. M. Masen	J. D. Demuth (Regt.)
J. C. Dickinson	T. Roes (Regt.)
W. J. Davis	
W. J. Cullinane	

STAFF SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPT.

G. F. Wall	R. R. Strong
D. T. Goodyear	O. J. Krumenauer
C. L. Cook	Candido Lopez (PR)
H. B. Severns	J. D. Rogers
Harold Both	T. P. Prendergast
W. R. Mittlest	J. C. Gresser
J. S. Kelly	E. P. Bradley
M. W. Bosak	E. D. Swan, Jr.
D. H. Confor	Jacob Eck
F. G. H. Pollette	H. S. Looney
E. F. Curtis	E. C. Christman
Richard Bennett	E. F. Goggans
George Roeder	Joseph Bottone
A. V. Esacson	J. K. Packard
Smith H. Kimball	A. B. Larsen
E. B. Arndt	J. D. Quinn
E. W. Berrington	T. M. Hawkins
H. D. Major	C. A. Hartley
J. A. Gould	Philip Bedore
Morton Wiener	W. H. Levshon
B. B. Moore	W. M. Warner
Ludwig Muller	J. C. London
O. L. Carter	Lawrence Stringer
W. P. Hawkins	A. J. Vandish
W. R. Melton (C)	H. N. Kaupila
G. I. Harding	H. L. Payne
A. M. Perez (PR)	A. O. Nelson
Axel Bishop	J. A. Crump
E. W. Mead	H. B. Edwards
G. A. Ironside	L. L. Golar
Maxwell Taylor	Leon McGlynn
Ray Reynolds	John Flemming
J. E. Grant	Fred Kunz
Harry Keatts	H. T. Harrell
Lynn G. Wocasser	J. D. Armstrong
M. S. Matthews	Stanley Malachowski
R. J. Cameron	W. M. Anderson
F. E. Hobbs	D. M. Towns
A. M. Jackson	B. M. Bliordan

John Moran
R. M. Alley
W. H. Bailey
A. G. Clark
R. M. Conner
H. D. Haines
P. J. Scanlon
M. H. Rhode
M. H. Borchert
W. C. Spearin
Thomas Reed
Lowell White
Henry Mendez (PR)
F. W. Obrowsky
S. M. Guyton
F. A. Bergup
F. B. O'Connor
G. F. Lulppold
W. E. Aldrich
J. E. Snyder
R. S. Lewis
William Weesche
E. G. Link
P. K. Dotson
Marion Wilkerson
Samuel Stern
G. J. DeMars
H. W. Fuller
J. A. Houston
Leonard Wallach
E. M. Linehan
G. S. Sharp
M. R. Merritt
D. W. Wolf
Evaristo Reyes (PR)
J. W. Mollan
W. R. Monahan
A. W. Pollert
L. D. McDaniel
J. W. Reinhardt
E. H. Verhulsdonk
W. V. Sherman
L. M. Webb
Hugh Burns
A. J. Thrower
D. M. McClure
E. B. Hopper
Milton Bedenbaugh
H. C. Busic
H. W. Layer
H. L. Brown
C. L. Marsh
H. M. Foster
R. R. Wilson
M. F. Dalton
F. J. Duncan
Edward Brittain, Jr.
A. J. Pulliam
R. F. Teague
B. A. B. Garrett
G. A. Prout
J. S. Wilcox
Nick Kline
A. V. Little
A. H. Miller
W. J. B. House
F. J. Magers
Mike Feryo
E. E. Buckley
Arthur Carlton
J. H. Cronin
R. L. Day
Francis Moore
R. E. Cross
B. W. Pittman
P. W. Holmes
B. C. Semones
Luther Brasler
H. E. Jervis
A. K. Farr
J. C. Bryan
W. M. Spivey
J. W. Steele
William Pardie
C. S. Hartnell
J. F. Kling
Frank Francis
H. R. Stevens
L. E. Winn
Stanley Woodward
Randolph Hofer
A. S. Wales
W. J. Breaux
E. P. Hall
R. N. Rowe
Alberto Alberti (PR)
Solon Treas
O. J. Traynor
J. R. Hurley
G. C. Banks
N. C. Robison
J. G. Ratterman
C. F. Mullins
W. W. Washburn
S. W. Bronson
T. E. Huber
J. W. Midgett
J. J. Rogowski
J. P. Petersen
George Doyle
H. H. Horne
J. R. Cleary
E. E. Diem
E. W. Stewart
Jesse Clark (C)
Bob Thomas (C)
J. B. Papillon
Camell Albertine
E. C. Newton
Herman Pikert
W. S. Kowalski
W. R. Foulkrod
J. C. Bradley
Aage Larsen

E. T. Gorman
O. K. Andrews
C. F. Cruse
J. M. Schnetzer
R. J. Bruce
E. T. Facey
C. E. Kernick
Alonza Reach
H. H. Ingraham
J. H. Crawford
H. H. Rogers
R. A. Hancock
Paul Neln
G. H. Dewey
L. P. Ryan
Dean Sherman
J. N. Bailey
H. C. Brown
Curtis Saunders
G. L. Buderer
Robert Shropshire
T. O. Williams
Maurice Blaustein
Edmund G. Krigline
M. H. Patrick
Roy Brown (C)
J. H. Stephens
John Byrne
J. A. McGovern
A. N. Liebrum
Isidor Kanister
E. J. Cone
W. C. Lisotte
J. F. Rhodes
Elmer Davis
Henry Van Dusen
W. P. Farley
G. W. Roberts
W. A. Fenn
J. A. White
Timothy Sargent
G. E. Lang
J. M. Holmes
B. G. Sherman
H. M. Saure
H. T. Anker
J. H. J. Thomas
J. R. Ashmore
V. E. Thompson
Fred Gaston
W. B. Vanderalice
A. T. Stone
C. R. Cundiff
C. L. Johnson
R. C. Hoppe
P. R. Pusey
J. D. Mack
C. A. Smith
Ernest Dulaney
A. I. Kraus
Manuel Jackson
Jack Bradley, Jr.
D. F. Harrington
P. W. MacCoy
J. W. Nance
Harold L. Bell
L. F. Black
R. L. Backues
J. P. Pittman
J. F. Hoffman
G. W. Knox (C)
Luther Pettus
F. E. Brunner
F. E. Watson
G. A. Ekman
L. B. Williams
Percy W. Smith
F. C. Finkle
A. E. Degeon
Irving Katz
E. C. Adcock
C. J. Dotson
Stanley Darling
R. M. Rice
William Morgan
C. I. Winegard
C. H. Johnson
John Speelhoeffer
W. Q. Chisholm
J. F. Harper
Oliver Lanning
T. S. Herring
Harry Peiser
John Bruning
J. W. Locklear
F. J. Hurley
G. E. Tutten
D. W. Pressley
E. B. Robinson
Francis Ansbro
J. W. Barrett
L. H. Card
L. A. Higgins
G. E. Roberts
Raymond Franklin
H. E. Gunn
L. E. Bishop
G. W. Myers
W. A. Ruff
J. A. DeLaMater
J. J. Garvin
Irving Raffel
J. W. Graham
Richard Case
M. H. Sabar
O. L. Allen
H. B. Hilton
J. F. Savage
E. L. Jarvis
H. M. Rexrode
E. R. Whitehurst
C. S. Davis
D. J. Jones
F. H. Gibbs

S. G. Chadman (C)
A. L. Wilson
R. B. Morgan
A. L. Winsley
H. B. Saltzman
H. F. White
O. E. Allen
W. R. Norton
E. A. Foster
Walter Wegsland
H. A. Reed
Robert Walters
Jeff Day
C. E. Wells
J. J. Zuera
Frita Bluhm
R. P. Rudy
Daniel O'Donnell
George Adamick
J. M. Burke
J. R. Christian
George Grissom
Leslie Alvey
John Hahalyak
V. R. Gilliam
J. C. Atwood
E. H. Baker
F. E. Shaw
H. W. Skipper
I. R. Slaughter
M. E. Herdman
Armand Blais
H. D. Preston
William Whallen
E. A. Richard
Walter Schultz
Vester Otta
P. T. Orehek
Joseph McIntyre
Michael Grimm
Edward Gordon
Edward Stone
C. B. Self
Andrew Boulia
Morton Dordill
J. C. Rowand
D. R. Kass
T. L. Norris
N. K. Rowe

E. E. Allen
O. A. Couture
L. W. Laycock
H. D. L. Field
J. B. Martin
J. D. Martinez
C. A. Jones
L. J. Conroy
G. S. Jenkins
J. C. Lochridge
R. C. Elsfeller
E. F. Bregnard
Lloyd Stevens
J. W. Crim
A. B. Reid
D. T. Birney
J. L. Russ
C. M. Steele
C. M. Prins
E. L. Haynes
W. E. Barnes
C. B. Milligan
Richard Mell
E. T. Sheen
J. C. Damron
A. M. Henderson
J. L. Bradley
E. J. Austin (Regt.)
P. B. Diarmid (Regt.)
S. G. Mitchell (Regt.)
L. B. Hendriksen (Regt.)
F. D. Sullivan (Regt.)
H. B. Reed (Regt.)
C. W. Haas (Regt.)
T. N. Smith (Regt.)
R. L. Hendrix (Regt.)
Geo. Meinkoth (Regt.)
P. B. Roach (Regt.)
P. J. Huntsinger (Regt.)
H. Gray (Regt.)
H. A. Hesford (Regt.)
J. N. Maynard (Regt.)
Wm. Murray (Regt.)
L. W. Helm (Regt.)
Jos. Flintosh (Regt.)
O. N. Carnes (Regt.)
E. H. Overfield (Regt.)

IRWIN—Born at the Methodist Hospital in Madison, Wis., September 8, 1933, to Maj. C. L. Irwin, USA, and Mrs. Irwin, a son, Philip Donnan.

KILROY—Born at Norfolk Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Va., September 26, 1933, to Lt. Benjamin Oliver Kilroy, SC, USN, and Mrs. Kilroy a son, Theodore Thomas.

LOVE—Born at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., September 28, 1933, to Capt. Ralph F. Love, USA, and Mrs. Love, a son.

STILES—Born at the Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa., October 1, 1933, to Comdr. W. C. I. Stiles, USN, and Mrs. Stiles, a son, David Stiles.

TOOKE—Born at Norfolk, Va., September 27, 1933, to Lt. Charles M. Tooke, USN, and Mrs. Tooke, a daughter, Sara Louise Tooke; granddaughter of Col. James B. Woolnough, USA, and Mrs. Woolnough.

VIRDEN—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., September 21, 1933, to Lt. (jg) Frank Virden, USN, and Mrs. Virden, a son, Frank Stanley; grandson of Capt. E. D. Stanley, SC, USN, and Mrs. Stanley.

MARRIED

ANDERSON-BUTTLING—Married at St. Theresa's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1933, Miss Muriel Bacon Buttlings, to Lt. George W. Anderson, Jr., USN.

CRONIN-CORB — Married at Newport Beach, Calif., September 9, 1933, Miss Carolyn Jane Cobb, to Lt. (jg) Robert Emmet Cronin, USN.

LAMB-VAN WICKLE—Married at St. Davids, Pa., September 20, 1933, Sarah Holman Van Wickle, to Lt. Scott G. Lamb, USN-Ret.

MACCUBBIN-TOWNSEND — Married at Webster Groves, Mo., September 11, 1933, Miss Harriet Townsend to Mr. Warnock MacCubbin, son of Maj. Charles MacCubbin, USA-Ret.

PORTER-MIDDLETON—Married at St. Alban's Church, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1933, Miss Mary Janet Middleton, to Mr. William Baxter Porter, son of Maj. William N. Porter, USA, and Mrs. Porter.

SMITH-KRAUSSE—Married at St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1933, Miss Anne Perle Krausse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Perry Walner, to Lt. Joseph Smith, AC, USA.

WOODWARD-DANNER — Married at Yuma, Ariz., September 17, 1933, Miss Anna Marian Danner, daughter of Lt. John Danner, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Danner, to Ens. William Thornton Woodward, USN.

WRIGHT-IRWIN—Married at Washington, D. C., September 27, 1933, Miss Josephine Irwin, daughter of Mrs. George LeRoy Irwin, and the late Maj. Gen. Irwin, USA, to Capt. William Mason Wright, Jr., FA, USA, son of Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Wright.

DIED

BOOKER—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Annapolis, Md., October 4, 1933, Lt. Richard C. Booker, Air-Res., USA.

BURKET—Died at Palo Alto, California, July 9, 1933, Lt. Col. John A. Burket, USA-Ret.

CARSON—Died as the result of an automobile accident at Watertown, N. Y., September 30, 1933, 2nd Lt. Frank J. Carson, Jr., FA, USA.

DUNCAN—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., September 27, 1933, 1st Lt. Housan W. Duncan, USA-Ret.

NANKIVELL—Died of drowning in a private swimming pool at Denver, Colo., September 28, 1933, Edward Nankivell, 7 years of age, son of Maj. John H. Nankivell, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Nankivell.

NICHOLSON—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 29, 1933, Sgt. Martin J. Nicholson, USA.

ROBERTSON—Died at his home, Richmond, Va., September 21, 1933, Mr. Robert Stanley Robertson, father of Lt. Comdr. Robert A. Robertson, Jr., USN-Ret.

ROGERS—Died at Waterbury, Conn., September 27, 1933, Capt. Frank C. Rogers, USA, Ret.

SOUTHALL—Died at Symmes Hospital, Arlington, Mass., September 20, 1933, Annie M. Southall, mother of Lt. Thomas Southall, USN.

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OBITUARIES

Edward Nankivell, seven-year-old son of Maj. John H. Nankivell, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Nankivell, was drowned in a private swimming pool at Denver, Colo., September 28.

Edward and a young schoolchum were wading in the shallow part of the pool when his playmate waded into the deeper water and losing his balance on the slick concrete floor, went under. John unhesitatingly plunged after his companion and unable to swim, drowned with him. Their bodies were found about an hour later, and were taken immediately to the Nankivell home where artificial respiration was attempted, but to no avail.

Funeral services were held at the Olinger Mortuary, Denver, Colo., Sept. 30. Interment was in Fairmount Cemetery.

Major Nankivell has for several years been stationed as senior instructor of the Colorado National Guard. Recently an order sending him to Panama in December was countermanded and his tour of service extended to next June.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BLACKMORE—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., September 30, 1933, to Maj. Philip G. Blackmore, OD, USA, and Mrs. Blackmore, a daughter, Mary Marguerite.

COOK—Born at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., September 28, 1933, to Lt. A. G. Cook, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Cook, a son; grandson of Adm. A. H. Scates, USN-Ret., and the late Mrs. Scates, and great grandson of the late Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, USA, and Mrs. Graham.

DARNALL—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 24, 1933, to Lt. Carl Robert Darnall, MC, USA, and Mrs. Darnall, a son; grandson of Brig. Gen. C. R. Darnall, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Darnall.

EARNSHAW—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., September 18, 1933, to Lt. Joseph W. Earnshaw, USMC, and Mrs. Earnshaw, a daughter, Joan Wayne; granddaughter of Capt. Ralph P. Craft, USN, and Mrs. Craft.

GUEST—Born at Osborn, Ohio, September 19, 1933, to Lt. Wesley T. Guest, SC, USA, and Mrs. Guest, a daughter, Sally Anne.

MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended September 27, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,392,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$141,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On September 27 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,421,000,000, an increase of \$33,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with an increase of \$53,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of \$3,000,000 in monetary gold stock offset in part by decreases of \$10,000,000 in money in circulation and \$9,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and an increase of \$2,000,000 in Treasury currency adjusted.

Bills discounted increased \$3,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and a like amount at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market show practically no change for the week. Holdings of Treasury certificates and bills increased \$33,000,000, of Treasury notes \$2,000,000, and of United States bonds \$1,000,000.

C of S 100th Division

Ft. Hayes, Ohio—Col. William H. Waldron, Inf., having reported at Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 1, 1933, is appointed Chief of Staff, W. Va. Military Area, and Chief of Staff, 100th Division, vice Col. Leon L. Roach, Inf.

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Specialist Reserve

New regulations governing the appointment, reappointment and promotion of officers in the Specialist Reserve have been promulgated by the War Department as follows:

1. Specialist Reserve; general information.—a. The officers of the Specialist Reserve Section embrace all those officers required for procurement activities and industrial mobilization who are not commissioned in another section of the Officers' Reserve Corps and whose appointments in the Specialist Section have been specifically authorized by the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War. The Chief of the Personnel Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, will exercise supervision over this section.

b. The Specialist Reserve includes not only officers highly specialized in some technical profession but also those whose demonstrated ability and experience in civil life make it especially desirable that they be commissioned for specific duties in the procurement organizations of the supply arms or services, or for duties in connection with industrial mobilization.

c. The chiefs of the supply arms and services, insofar as practicable, will assign to procurement activities Reserve officers commissioned in those arms and services. Positions in the procurement organizations which cannot be filled by such officers, or by civilians, may be filled by the appointment of officers in the Specialist Reserve, provided that not to exceed 60 per cent of the aggregate (including specialists) peace-time procurement objective of officer personnel assigned to procurement activities of each supply arm and service be so filled.

2. Appointment.—a. Regulations.—The following regulation contains basic information relative to appointment in the Specialist Reserve:

AR 140-5, Officers' Reserve Corps.

b. Special limitations to appointment in time of peace.

(1) Original appointments in the Specialist Reserve will be limited to the grades of captain and major, except where unusual qualifications, the age of the applicant, and the nature of the position warrant a higher grade.

(2) The minimum ages for original appointment will be as follows:

To the grade of—

Captain—30 years.

Major—35 years.

(3) Original appointments will be made to fill specific vacancies in the procurement organization only after it has been found impracticable to secure qualified Reserve officers commissioned in the appropriate arm or service section and assigned to the arm and service assignment group, and provided that the applicants' qualifications fully meet the requirements and job specifications of the proposed assignments.

c. Professional qualifications for appointment.—Original appointments will be made only where the applicant in civil life has demonstrated his outstanding ability to function in the specific assignment and in the grade for which he is recommended.

d. Recommendations for appointment.—Recommendations from the chiefs of supply arms and services for the appointment of a Specialist Reserve officer will contain—

(1) A statement in detail of the qualifications of the applicant, including his experience in the specialty for which his appointment is desired.

(2) A statement that 60 per cent of the aggregate procurement objective of officer personnel assigned to procurement activities will not be exceeded by the appointment of the applicant.

(3) A statement that it is impracticable to secure a qualified officer for the position in the appropriate arm or service section and assigned to the arm and service assignment group.

(4) The specific assignment for which the appointment is desired and for which the duties and job specifications therefor have already been submitted to the Assistant Secretary of War.

(5) A statement of the real need for the appointment in time of peace.

3. Reappointment and promotion.—a. The following regulation contains basic information relative to reappointment and promotion in the Specialist Reserve.

AR 140-5, Officers' Reserve Corps.

b. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the chiefs of the supply arms and services will determine by suitable means the ability of each applicant for certificate of capacity for promotion.

c. Recommendations from the chiefs of arms and services for the reappointment or the promotion of Specialist Reserves will contain—

(1) Statement of the manner and degree in which the applicant has functioned during the period of his current appointment.

(2) Statement of the active-duty training given to the applicant, together with his general rating covering the periods of active duty.

(3) Statement covering the military-knowledge qualifications prescribed in paragraph 4.

(4) A definite recommendation from the immediate superior officer of the applicant based on personal knowledge of the qualifications of the applicant.

(5) The percentage of the procurement objective, in the grade to which promotion or reappointment is desired, that has been filled.

(6) The specific assignment for which the reappointment or promotion is desired and for which the duties and job specifications therefor have already been submitted to the Assistant Secretary of War.

(7) A statement of the real need for the reappointment or promotion in time of peace.

4. Training.—a. Reserve officers commissioned in the Specialist Reserve and assigned to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War will be trained under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of War.

b. Reserve officers commissioned in the Specialist Reserve and assigned to a chief of arm or service will be trained under the direction of the interested chief of arm or service.

c. All Specialist Reserve officers subsequent to their appointment will be required to be qualified in the following subjects unless specially excepted by the Secretary of War:

(1) Military discipline, courtesies, and customs of the service.

(a) Scope.—The essentials of military discipline, courtesies, and customs of the service.

(b) Text.—AR 600-10, 600-15, and 600-25, or Basic Field Manual, vol. I.

(2) Commercial law—contracts.

(a) Scope.—The elementary principles of commercial law with particular reference to the law of contracts, negotiable instruments, suretyship, guaranty, agency, partnership, corporations, and insurance.

(b) Text.—Special Text No. 224, Army Extension Courses, Commercial Law—Contracts.

(3) Organization of supply arm and service to which assigned.

(a) Scope.—The organization of the supply arm or service to which assigned including the office organization of the chief of the arm or service and the procurement district organization.

(b) Text.—To be prescribed by the chief of the supply arm or service concerned.

(4) Industrial mobilization.

(a) Scope.—The fundamentals of industrial mobilization with special reference to the supervisory functions of the Assistant Secretary of War.

(b) Text.—Special Text No. 229, Army Extension Courses, Industrial Mobilization.

(5) Additional courses.—Additional courses may be prescribed by the chiefs of the supply arms or services to which specialists are assigned.

d. These subjects except those under c (5) above should be completed during the first two years of service. In exceptional cases this period may be extended

by the chief of the supply arm and service, provided that all subjects will be completed during the period of the current appointment.

The Unjust Pay Freeze

(Continued from Page 107)

N. R. A. and the other recovery agencies makes the burden of this Pay Freeze increasingly difficult, and furnishes a most compelling reason for its immediate repeal. The personnel affected are convinced that had the members of Congress appreciated the injustice of this Pay Freeze it would never have been enacted. They are now firmly convinced that when the real facts are brought to the attention of Congress the iniquitous provision will be promptly repealed. This confidence is a splendid tribute to the fairness of Congress. Has it been misplaced? It should not be, for all they are asking is that they be not called upon to make greater sacrifices than other public servants. This is merely a code of fair dealing. They have a right to expect that much.

Sixteenth Infantry Celebrates

Observing the fifteenth anniversary of their regiment's capture of Fleville during the Meuse Argonne Offensive, officers and men of the 16th Inf., famous First Division outfit now stationed at Governors Island, Wednesday heard greetings read from Maj. Gen. Edward C. Croft, a former regimental commander and now Chief of Infantry, and from Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, commanding the First Division.

Col. Joseph A. Marmon, present commander of the 16th, recalled the regiment's gallant history in orders of the day. The first American regiment to land in France, the first to suffer battle losses, and the last to come back.

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National Guard Convention

The National Guard of the United States, meeting last week in Chicago, elected Maj. Gen. Mathew A. Tinley, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, as its president, succeeding Brig. Gen. Claude W. Birkhead, of San Antonio.

Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, of Topeka, Treasurer, and Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, of New York, secretary, were reelected.

The following were elected to the executive committee: Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, Raleigh, N. C.; Brig. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt, Frankfort, Ky.; Col. Dallas J. Matthews, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson, Augusta, Me.; Maj. Gen. John J. Toffey, Newark, N. J., and Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Whaler, Richmond, Va.

Among the principal speakers at the convention were Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, chief of the National Guard Bureau; Representative Ross Collins, of Meridian, Miss.; and Col. L. Kemper Williams, Inf-Res., National President of the Reserve Officers Association.

General Leach's address was in the form of a report on the National Guard activities. He told of the latest of the Bureau's construction program. The three latest, he said, are the so-called \$5,000,000 plan, the 50 per cent or \$2,500,000 plan and the "July plan," modifying and correcting the 50 per cent plan.

"Due to the severe curtailment of funds," General Leach said, "our aircraft construction program has been brought to a complete halt. We are now completing the receipt of 22 service type airplanes which, so far as can be foretold now, will be the last ones we will get for some time.

"It is needless to say that this is working a great hardship on the aviation service of the National Guard. Under the law and regulations we are authorized 152 planes for our 19 observation units, 8 per unit. At the end of this fiscal year, instead of meeting that figure, however, there will be on hand 118, many of which will be of obsolete design."

"Last year," General Leach pointed out, "we were able to allot \$289,000 for service school purposes. For the present year the cut in funds has been so severe that the allotment for this purpose is only \$45,000.

"For ordnance equipment and maintenance, including target materials, replacement and repair of unserviceable ordnance, funds have been decreasing steadily.

"The ammunition allowance, likewise, has had to be reduced due to the curtailment of withdrawals, so that pistol ammunition was eliminated altogether from this summer's quota, in order that maximum emphasis might be laid on the more essential weapons."

In a strong address, Colonel Williams, National President of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, told the National Guard Association that "we of the civilian components cannot do without the Regular Army."

"Their interests," he said, "are our interests and we can speak for them where they cannot speak for themselves."

Colonel Williams recalled the terrific legislative battles in the last Congress against the pacifists and opponents of National Defense. He pointed out that the country is thoroughly conscious of the fact that the Navy constitutes the first line of defense and that every military man recognizes the place the navy occupies in the scheme.

"But," he asserted, "what the general public does not realize and appreciate fully enough is that the foundation of our defensive structure is the professional element thereof. The regular Army must be ready at all times to furnish any troops required by internal emergencies, and initial defense against surprise attack. We of the civilian components depend upon it for instruction, leadership, and technical progress, while in case of general mobilization, it is the model and directing head for all.

"I repeat the public does not fully appreciate that the Regular Army is still our first line of land defense or it

would demand that Congress provide adequately for its maintenance.

"It has always been so throughout our military history and especially upon the conclusion of successful war. But the Regular Army today is better understood by the public. It has been much in the public eye. It has just carried to successful conclusion the most difficult mobilization ever attempted by this country in time of peace. The people know that the successful establishment of the CCC Camps was due entirely to the loyal and efficient work of the Regulars under the magnificent leadership of Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff. I do not say that some one else could not have done the job, but I do say that MacArthur did the job superbly well.

"And let me add right here that we of the Reserve Corps are fully sensible of the spirit of cooperation and confidence of the War Department in ordering reserve officers to duty with the CCC. It showed confidence in the ability of the reserve officers to carry out a new and different assignment and I am happy to say that this confidence has not been misplaced.

"You have, no doubt, read that splendid article in a recent issue of the Washington Times by James T. Williams, Jr., prophesying an attack at the next session of Congress on National Defense and on the Chief of Staff because he had the courage to tell the President the truth about the condition of our military establishment. J. T. Williams is an astute observer and his words carry weight. If ever a man gave unstintingly of his ability and his physical powers in the cause of National Defense, it was General MacArthur. To make him the object of political attack after what he has accomplished for National Defense would be rank ingratitude and we should not stand for it. Fortunately in President Roosevelt and Secretary Dern we have two champions of National Defense who stand firmly behind the Chief of Staff.

"And it is well that we have, for the time is fast approaching when we will be in the thick of another battle on Capitol Hill and will be called upon to defend the National Defense Act against the attacks of pacifists and the advocates of peace at any price."

Colonel Williams then pointed out the manner in which Congress has cut down the regular service well below the minimum set in the National Defense Act. "It is this tendency," he declared, "on the part of Congress to pare down the appropriations for our defense structure which should command our best efforts to prevent. We should demand of Congress the appropriation be sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the essential framework of the National Defense Act by continuing appropriations for the training of all the components going to make up the whole.

"It is essential that the activities of the CMTC, ROTC, Organized Reserves, National Guard and Regular Army be continued without interruption. Each one has its own particular place in the broad scheme of National Defense. The CMTC, for instance, satisfies a distinct want in the heart of thousands of boys which could be obtained in no other way. Boys of a certain age and social status can gratify a longing for a touch of the life of the soldier which would not be otherwise offered to them. And they go home, better citizens, benefited in mind and body. But to get the most out of the CMTC, sufficient funds should be provided to restore the course for Basics. And the ROTC has an importance all its own as the main source of recruitment for the officers Reserve Corps. To drop any one of these activities even for one year, would be, in my opinion, a fatal mistake.

"Our respective associations can exert a powerful influence in this direction. We have worked well together in the past to the common good. The Reserve Officers Association, through its national officers, has collaborated with the National Guard Association, in formulating and perfecting legislation of particular interest to the Guard and to the Reserves. We have supported your legislation in committee hearings and on the

floor of Congress. We have worked with you on a general program which included the interests of all components of the army. We want to continue this cooperative effort to the same ends for we believe more firmly than ever in the mutual dependence of one component upon the other.

"If ever there was meaning in the slogan 'One for All, All for One,' it exists today more than ever. It is inconceivable to me how it could be otherwise. I think we all recognize the danger of allowing insidious forces to insinuate themselves between us and break up that solid front which has served so well in the past. But I believe that the unselfish patriotic endeavors of us all will defeat such efforts.

"The National Guard today is a well tested instrument. It has demonstrated on many fronts through storm, riots and flood that it can be depended upon to do the job and do it well. It has just concluded what many have said is the most successful summer training in the history of the Guard. It speaks well for the loyalty, efficiency and professional interest of all ranks that the annual training could have been carried out so successfully in spite of many handicaps.

"It may seem to you that I have gone into considerable detail with reference to the Regular establishment, but if I have, it is because I feel that we of the civilian components cannot do without the Regular Army. Their interests are our interests and we can speak for them where they cannot speak for themselves.

"And in conclusion, I want to thank you again for affording me the opportunity of joining in your deliberations. I urge you to give heed to the need for preserving intact the essential framework of the National Defense Act. It is a fine piece of military legislation. In it are combined efficiency, economy, and respect for American ideals and traditions. I salute you."

Representative Collins, on the other hand, deprecated the value of the Regular Army. "Generals are always preparing for the war which has already been fought," Collins said.

"A leading authority goes further and says the general staff is preparing not for the last war, but the one before the last," Collins added. "The same old drill, the same system of musketry, based on the rifle; the same divisional organization of infantry troops, and the same insistence upon mere numbers is still with us. In fact, we are confronted by almost the whole pre-war system in our present day army system.

"France has a vast number of men under a conscript system. Germany has a small army. Yet France fears attack from Germany. France argues and rightly so, that it is not numbers, but the potential power of a nation that counts; that Germany, a scientific nation, is potentially stronger than the man power army of France.

"Yet we in the United States generally follow the French system. In developing our defensive military powers we have neglected our potential strength. We have ignored the fact that we are the greatest scientific and industrial nation in the world. We are not planning the use of armored fighting vehicles, but rather for the sending into battle of unprotected men fighting, on foot or horseback.

"Military conservatism has too long been allowed to retain masses of slow moving, slow shooting, expensively massed troops."

Mr. Collins said that the citizens soldiers' mind is more easily adjusted to novelties than the mind of the professional soldier and he therefore, on that premise, advocated that the National Guard be used as a laboratory for testing what he calls the new mechanized system of combat.

QMG Speeds Housing Program

In order to expedite commencement of construction work at the 32 Army posts for which the Public Works Administration allotted the War Department the sum of \$54,696,888.00, the Quartermaster General has reduced the time for sub-

mission of bids to 15 days after Circular Proposals are issued.

The time of advertising has been shortened for the purpose of getting the work under way at the earliest possible date, as contemplated in the Public Works Program.

Prospective bidders may secure plans from the Constructing Quartermasters located at the stations where construction projects are to be carried on upon deposit of the usual amount.

The expeditious manner in which the Army construction projects authorized by the Public Works Administration are being handled by the Quartermaster General is illustrated by the recent award for the extension and repair of the water system at Arlington National Cemetery, amounting to \$21,643.

The funds being made available on Sept. 11, 1933, invitation for bids was issued on Sept. 12, and bids opened at 2.30 P. M., Sept. 26, and award made to D. L. Rathbone and Son, Inc., of Rosslyn, Va., early on the morning of Sept. 28, 1933. The contract provides for actual work to begin within 10 days and that it be completed within 90 days after award.

Philippine Dept. Notes

Manila, P. I.—Lt. Col. Frederick W. Manley, GSC, arrived here recently and has been announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, relieving Maj. Willis D. Crittenberger, GSC, who has been acting assistant.

Col. Frederick L. Dengler, CAC, has been relieved in the Philippine Department and assigned to the Ninth Corps Area, at San Francisco. Colonel Dengler was ordered back to the States on recommendation of a medical board.

1st Lt. Eleuterio Yanga, 45th Inf., returned to Manila aboard the USAT Grant recently after a visit to the States during which he secured a patent for a fishing device of his invention. Lieutenant Yanga is now working on an airplane invention.

A course in mess management opened at the school for bakers and cooks, at Ft. Wm. McKinley, Sept. 1, 1933. The following officers are taking the course, which will last one month:

Capt. Robert L. Wright, Inf., Capt. Lawrence L. W. Meinen, Inf. (PS), Capt. Ralph E. Cruise, Eng., 1st Lt. George F. Nichols, CA, 1st Lt. Lee E. Gray, CA, 1st Lt. Arthur L. Moore, Inf., 1st Lt. William O. Collins, Inf., 1st Lt. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt. John D. Scott, Inf.

2nd Lt. Alfred H. Parham, Inf., 2nd Lt. Gellert A. Douglas, Inf., 2nd Lt. Frederick C. Terry, FA, 2nd Lt. Wiley D. Ganey, AC, 2nd Lt. Charles M. Baer, (PS), 2nd Lt. William S. Colt, CA.

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Letters to Editor

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All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writers desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

More Non-Com Retirement Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

A constant reader of your most valuable paper am sending my views relative to retirement of enlisted men with hopes that it may draw comments and possibly action. My belief is that all men (enlisted) when having attained their thirty years service (either straight or with double-time) should be compelled to retire. My grounds for this belief are based on the fact that many men who are eligible for retirement but who hold good jobs, forget that other men are anxiously awaiting for some such kind of a job and are forced to just keep on bucking the line while these men hang on. Most of these men have had an opportunity to save and have a good size sock well filled, while the other fellow is just making ends meet. Officers are forced to retire at a given age so why shouldn't enlisted men when eligible? It is well known that many old-timers are holding on to those gravy jobs many years past their retirement time. I frankly believe that congress should force them to retire, thereby giving the other fellow a chance.

This from a man who has soldiered for twenty-two years, holds the grade of staff sergeant and may be forced to retire with rating of staff unless something is done to force the greedy hold-ons to let go.

Pt. Sheridan Digger.

Justice for Reserves Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

I have just received a copy of your Sept. 2nd issue, and note on page 16 the letter signed "Lieut. of Infantry-Res." This letter berates the fact that 956 Reserve Officers (other than Medical) and 454 Medical Officers are now on active duty with the CCC and asks—why aren't the 129 retired officers who were relieved from active duty status under the economy act on Aug. 15, 1932, qualified to perform the jobs held down by the Reserves.

A letter such as this always makes me boil. If any injustice has been done anyone, it should be corrected, BUT, blaming and begrudging a portion of the officers of the Army of the United States (the largest of the 3 components—the Officers Reserve Corps) for something they have earned is not fair nor sporting.

Does "Lt. of Inf-Res." realize that the present requirements to maintain eligibility in the Reserve Corps necessitate a great deal of time on the part of the Reserve Officer involved—correspondence work, hours of it, meetings, etc.—all of which he performs without one cent of remuneration. Every 2 or 3 or 4 years he "may" get 14 days' active service with pay.

Secondly, does he realize that it is the Reserve Corps which must furnish the bulk of officer personnel for any major emergency—all of this is "old stuff"—most everyone who is at all informed, knows it well—but apparently some there are who cannot or will not learn.

Much of the old gap between the Regular Officers and the Reserve Corps Officers has been breached by the very splendid system of the Regular Army in assigning officers to Organized Reserve affairs—who are exceedingly dip-

lomatic and thoroughly in sympathy with their work. This association of Reserve officers with officers of the Regular Service on CCC duty is of inestimable value in bringing closer understanding and cooperation between these two components, as well as familiarizing Reserve Officers with the practical application of supply—messing and equipping men—the necessary paper work, etc. The money spent on the Reserve Officers has not been wasted—the great majority of those called to actual duty on this project have performed their work efficiently and satisfactorily. It is for this reason—and because I remember how comparatively inefficient the Officers Reserve Corps was before the war, that I resent these remarks such as appeared in the letter in question. The standard of the Corps has been raised tremendously since the war—no one, not even the most rabid defender, will make claims that such a corps under existing conditions can ever be perfect because of the limitations on actual service. But the morale is excellent—a most important item—and one which the Regular Army can be given credit for—for without them—without their understanding and cooperation the Reserve Corps could hardly exist.

I realize that because a few Regular Army officers resent the Reserve officer, and a few Reserve officers make nuisances of themselves is no reason to believe that the great body of either class feels that way.

Incidentally when the War Dept. took the "R" off the USR and made it U. S. on the ornaments it did one of the biggest morale raising things in the history of the Reserve Corps. If they will someday take that "Res" as in Inf-Res, Cav-Res., Ord-Res, etc., off their signature, they will do an equally good job of morale raising. Of course we can sign our names with our unit designation (per AR-140-5) and I always do. I know countless Reserve Officers who hate that "Res" just as much as we hated that big USR we used to wear on our collars. Someone, sometime, ought to bring this to the attention of someone in Washington who could think the thing over. It's just a suggestion—"a rose by any other name", etc., etc. But we'd like to get that "Res" out of our signature if we could. But it's not important—though if you think of it sometime, you might send a copy of this letter to the AGO for whatever consideration they may care to give it.

A Reserve Lieut. of Ordnance.

Navy Selection Board

The make-up of the annual line Selection Board which will meet Dec. 1 to recommend officers of the ranks of commander and lieutenant commander for promotion is expected to be tentatively decided upon next week. While official announcement will not be made until late this month, a tentative slate will be drawn up within the next week so that the personnel of the board can be unofficially notified in order that they may make plans.

Four or five members of the board will be picked from the Fleet, one from the battleships, one from the cruisers another from the destroyers, probably another from the air squadrons, etc., and as they must come across the continent they must be given notice in time.

It had been expected that Rear Adm. Richard H. Leigh, chairman of the General Board, would head this year's selection board. He is now in Geneva, however, as advisor to the American delegation to the disarmament conference, and unless the meeting breaks up shortly, he will not return in time. Rear Adm. Arthur L. Willard is spoken of as a possible president of the board.

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